FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BELGRADE REPORTS CSCE CONSULTATIONS WITH U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT

AU292057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Consultations with representatives of the U.S. State Department on the CSCE have been held at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Views were exchanged on the currently important questions of security and cooperation in Europe and on preparations for the CSCE meeting which will be held in Madrid net year.

DISARMAMENT DELEGATES DISCUSS GUARANTEES FOR NON-NUCLEAR STATES

SFRY's Djokic

LD292002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 29 (TANJUG)--At a Disarmament Committee session today, Yugoslavia demanded that the nuclear powers should, without any conditions and limitations, give guarantees to all countries which do not possess nuclear arms that they will not attack them with nuclear arms nor threaten them with such attacks.

This obligation should be "clear, precise and without any reserve." The Yugoslav stand was presented by Dragomir Djokic, deputy head of the Yugoslav delegation, during a debate on international guarantees to non-nuclear countries.

The Yugoslav representative stressed that this question is a component and inseperable part of the overall problem of international security, and should therefore be discussed within the framework of a wider complex of security and disarmament problems.

Poland's Sukka

LD292110 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, 29 June, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz)--The Disarmament Committee, which continues its work at the current summer session at the Geneva Palace of Nations, started discussing another point of its agenda, that is, the question of security guarantees for states that have no nuclear weapons.

Poland's permanent representative, Ambassador Bogumil Sukka, voiced the support that Poland and other socialist countries extend to the Soviet initiative on the question of security guarantees. He said that, as opposed to unilateral guarantees extended by some other powers providing for the possibility of using nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states in definite conditions, the USSR declared its readiness to extend full guarantees of not using nuclear weapons and not threatening with its use against non-nuclear states that have no such weapons in their territories.

The Polish delegate stressed that historical experiences of the Polish people, and geographical location of Poland in the region of Europe where considerable arsenals of nuclear weapons are being stored, determine Poland's special interest in the questions of security and peaceful co-existence.

The Polish delegate is of the opinion that the signing of an appropriate international agreement on guarantees of security for states deprived of nuclear weapons whould be an important step to promote universalization and consolidation of the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as represented by the 1968 non-proliferation treaty.

CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO VIEWS SOCIALIST STATES NEW MBFR INITIATIVE

LD301141 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Andrej Fabik commentary]

[Text] The socialist states have come up with a new, significant initiative at the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe this week. In the following commentary, Andrej Fabik, an editor, discusses prospects for making progress at this important disarmament forum:

The conclusion of almost 7 years of intensive negotiations on the SALT II treaty has left no one in any doubt that given good will it is possible to successfully resolve even the most important problems step by step. A reduction in the number of troops and arms in the central European region, which is exceptionally sensitive strategically, decidedly ranks among such problems. Therefore, no one could expect immediate marked progress at the Vienna talks on this issue. If, after 6 years, these talks remain practically where they were at their outset, this reveals something more than the mere complexity of the problems under discussion. It demonstrates the lack of good will among the Western participants in these talks, who, to quote Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at last Monday's press conference in Moscow, apparently do not yet want to reach an agreement in Vienna.

The fact is that the socialist states have done everything possible at this important disarmament forum to get the Vienna talks out of the present impasse, and in the interests of reaching positive results they have not hesitated to come forward more than halfway to accomomdate the Western side. The socialist states once again demonstrated their constructive position this very week when they came up with a new, significant initiative in Vienna.

The new joint proposal submitted by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland concerns obligations of the direct participants in the Vienna talks in the area of limiting the number of ground forces in central Europe. As is known, the views of both sides have differed considerably on this issue and the aim of the initiative is to bring the opposing viewpoints closer. The proposal proceeds from the already agreed upon principle which presupposes that all direct participants in the talks, both from the Eastern and Western sides, will pledge to reduce the number of their ground forces to an equal collective level of 700,000 men. The proposal accomodates the position of the Western participants in the demand that the individual extent of the reduction in the number of troops be determined by each direct participant in the agreement individually, within the framework of the relative alliance--within the framework of the North Atlantic Pact or the Warsaw Treaty. By this new compromise proposal the socialist states, in the words of Nikolay Tarasov, the head of the Soviet delegation, when putting forward the proposal in Vienna, express their hope that Western participants will reply in detail and factually to the whole set of previous initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at overcoming a deadlock at the Vienna talks and achieving practical results.

Here one already finds a reply to the question as to what chances there are for progress at this important disarmament forum. It is true that such chances do exist if, in the words of Andrey Gromyko at his press conference in Moscow, the Western participants will adopt a more sober and realistic position at the Vienna talks.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES GREEK PRESIDENT TSATSOS ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

AU301847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Hellenic Republic:

On the occasion of your 80th birthday I am very pleased to convey to Your Excellency my genuine congratulations and wishes for good health, personal happiness and for further successes in your highly responsible activity for the well-being of the friendly Greek people.

I take this opportunity to express my belief that the relations between our two countries will also continue in the future to develop in a spirit of understanding and goodneighborly cooperation, in the interest of peace and security on the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

TURKISH ENERGY MINISTER BAYKAL VISITS ZHIVKOV, OTHERS

AU292052 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, today received the minister of energy and national resources of Turkey, Mr Deniz Baykal. The Turkish minister and his Bulgarian colleague, Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of energy, informed Mr Zhivkov about the successful course of their talks. The measures outlined for the expansion of cooperation in the energy sphere are of great importance especially in the light of the forthcoming visit of the Bulgarian state leader to Turkey at the beginning of July.

Minister Baykal, who has been in Bulgaria for three days, has evinced interest in the Bulgarian experience in the use of low-calorie lignite coal for electricity generation, and in the organization of work in the hydro-electric schemes and the atomic power station on the Danube.

The "Maritsa-East-Babaeski" long-distance power line, which links up the power grids of the two countries, has been in operation since July 1975. It has been decided for the deliveries of electric power to be increased to the technically possible capacity of this link. Bulgarian and Turkish experts see opportunities for cooperation also in the construction of power stations: of lignite coal pits and installations burning such coal. The possibilities for setting up a joint engineering company in the field of power generation and the mining industry are also being studied.

Today Minister Baykal met Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers. On the Bulgarian side also took part Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, Mr Stahem Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, and Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS MLADENOV 25 JUNE TOAST IN ANKARA

AU282145 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given in his honor in Ankara on 25 June by Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey]

[Text] In his toast Petur Mladenov pointed out the importance of the agreements signed in recent years between Bulgaria and Turkey--agreements which are settling the cooperation between the two countries in various sectors.

We are convinced that in adhering to the spirit of principled and friendly discussion of questions on the basis of mutual advantage--a spirit that has been established in our relations and has already asserted itself--we must take advantage of all existing opportunities to expand cooperation between our two countries, Petur Mladenov stated.

The establishment of such goodneighborly relations is due, to the greatest extent, to regular personal contacts at the highest level. The forthcoming meeting between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, and Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey, as well as the official visit of Fahri Koroturk, Turkey's president of the republic, to our country, which is awaited with great interest, represent a new step in this direction, Petur Mladenov pointed out.

The minister of foreign affairs further pointed out the historical significance of the Helsinki final document. In expressing his optimism in connection with the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980, Petur Mladenov stated that the Bulgarian Government and all Bulgarian people have welcomed with great satisfaction the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna as an important step forward along the path of preserving and strengthening universal peace.

Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out that the Bulgarian Government evaluates the separatist deal signed between Egypt and Israel not only as being in contradiction with the all-Arab interests, but also as a serious obstacle to the achievements of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

We are following with concern the development of the situation in Southeast Asia and we condemn the Chinese military aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Petur Mladenov stated in closing his toast.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION VISIT

29 June Meeting With Zhivkov

AU291351 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, received here today Mr Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and the members of the delegation led by him.

In a friendly talk they exchanged views on some problems of the international situation. Mr Zhivkov and Mr Nujoma paid special attention to the situation in the southern part of Africa and to the present stage of the struggle waged by the Namibian people for their national liberation.

SWAPO chairman spoke of Namibia's situation, of the struggle led by the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership for national independence, for a free and democratic state. On behalf of the CC of the SWAPO he thanked the CC of the BCP and the Bulgarian people for the solidarity and valuable help rendered to the people of Namibia.

On his part Mr Zhivkov once again expressed BCP's complete solidarity with the just and legitimate struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa against the racist regimes in the South African Republic and Rhodesia. He emphasized that SWAPO can rely on the selfless help of the BCP and the Bulgarian people in their struggle against the South African racist regime backed by the Western states. Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, took part in the talks.

Nujoma Press Conference

LD302107 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA)--The leader of the SWAPO, [South West Africa People's Organization], Mr Sam Nujoma, defined the situation in Namibia as particularly explosive and dangerous. "At present the liberation struggle in our country is in a very important stage because we are fighting not only against the forces of the fascist regime of the white minority in South Africa but also against the united forces of imperialism which give not only political, diplomatic and economic assistance t. the racist regime but also threaten the existence of our people by supplying the Republic of South Africa with the most horrible weapons of destruction," he said at a press conference here today.

Mr Sam Nujoma declared that after their defeat in Indochina, the Middle East and more particularly in Iran, now the imperialists direct their attention to the southern region of Africa where they have their solid base: South Africa. "They want the Republic of South Africa to expand its influence in our region by retaining its domination over Namibia by a neo-colonial solution of the issue," the SWAPO president emphasized. Emphasizing the readiness of the people of Namibia to fight under the leadership of SWAPO and the vanguard role of the organization in the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, he said: "The military forces of SWAPO daily score victories over the racist colonial forces. We know that we face yet many difficulties and the suffering of great casualties so as to ensure the independence and freedom of our people."

Mr Nujoma pointed out that with the aid of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and with the support of the member-countries of the Organization of African Unity, of the progressive regimes in the Caribbean area and the movement of the non-aligned countries, the regime of Pretoria had been put in international isolation. Mr Nujoma announced that SWAPO expects to take part in the conference of the movement of the non-aligned to be held in Havana next September and will do everything so that the movement may remain truly anti-imperialist.

DOYNOV-LED BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU301955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Jun 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of BCP party workers led by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, paid a visit to Moscow from 20 to 30 June. The delegation studied the CPSU experience in managing the national economy and development of the scientific-technical progress. The delegation met and had talks with Petr Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, and Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Ognyan Doynov and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to Moscow, also attended the talks. The BCP delegation led by Ognyan Doynov has returned home.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU292050 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA)--Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will expand and deepen their economic, scientific and technical links in agriculture and the food industry.

The protocol signed here today by Mr Vasil Tsandv, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union and Mr Anatoly Chubanov, deputy-minister of agriculture of the USSR, determines the directions of this cooperation in the 1980-1985 period. The two countries will work jointly on the development of modern livestock breeding farms, the improvement of the technology of hot-house production and the development of some high-yielding varieties of industrial crops. The mutual deliveries of seeds, planting stock and [word indistinct] animals in the next five-year period (?are) specified. During the five-day talks, held in the Bulgarian capital, were discussed also the opportunities for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the National Agro-Industrial Union of Bulgaria and the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture on the project for a general scheme for specialization and cooperation between the two countries up to 1990, and on the tasks stemming from the long-term target programme of the CEMA member-countries in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry.

TANCHEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA, MEETS LEADERS

AU011927 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, July 1 (BTA correspondent)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, headed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the union and first vice-president of the State Council, is now on an official and friendly visit here at the invitation of the leadership of the National Union of Algerian Peasants. Yesterday Mr Tanchev met Mr Mohamed Sallah Yahiaoui, member of the Politburo and coordinator of the Front for National Liberation (FLN), the leading party in Algeria. During the talks Mr Petur Tanchev, who is visiting the country for the ninth time, emphasized the big strides made by Algeria in all fields of life. He stressed the keen interest with which in Bulgaria the development of the young republic is followed. "Your visit no doubt will give impetus to bilateral ties", Mr Mohamed Yahiaoui emphasied in his turn. "We are interested in Bulgarian experience in many fields, and particularly in agriculture we regard it as one of the most successful in the world. (?We are) happy to welcome you as envoys of a country with which past, present and future link us." He pointed out that, though without Boumediene, Algeria continues its march along the road of freedom, progress and socialism. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation conveyed special greetings (?from) the first secretary of the CC of the BPC and State Council secretary, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to Mr Yahiaoui.

Today Mr Tanchev met the chairman of the National People's Assembly, Mr Rabah Bitat, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Front for National Liberation. Views were exchanged during the meeting on cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the National Union of Algerian Peasants, on the ties between the two countries. The existence of political will for expanding and deepening bilateral relations and the need for taking appropriate measures toward its realization were unanimously noted.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO, NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENT ON TOKYO SUMMIT CONFERENCE

AU301400 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 30 Jun 79 AU

["Under the Shadow of a New Crisis"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA)--In their comments in connection with the summit meeting of the seven principal capitalist countries which ended in Tokyo yesterday, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" and "NARODNA ARMIYA" emphasise that it has also confirmed the already established tradition about the meetings of the "Seven Big": instead of working out a common policy, to bring out in relief the divergencies that divide them.

Indicating that the participants in the meeting have noted the common problems their countries face and that urgent and coordinated decisions are necessary, the papers point out that the unanimity of the seven most developed capitalist countries ends here. Further, the approach to solving the common problems turns in defence of radically opposite interests, in profound differences and insurmountable contradictions when it is necessary to get on to practical actions.

According to these news analysts, the meeting in Tokyo proceeded under the shadow of a hovering new economic, financial and social crisis in the capitalist world.

"RABOTNICHESKO DELO" also emphasizes that the meeting in Tokyo should not be regarded as purely economic. "It is no secret that in certain extremist circles in the big Western states there exist intentions 'to solve' the problems of the import and the price of crude oil by all possible means of pressure on the exporting countries, including political and military ones", the paper writes.

SOFIA RADIO LINKS CAIRO EMBASSY INCIDENT WITH EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

AU011810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Because of lack of evidence Egypt's appellate court has released the persons jailed by Egyptian counterintelligence on the trumped up charge that they were involved in "suspicious relations" with Bulgaria's embassy in Egypt. A similar decision was recently handed down by the higher Egyptian court for state security. At that time it was fully proved that the accusations against these Egyptians--some of whom were former members of the parliament--were completely groundless. These provocative acts by the Egyptian secret police were timed to coincide with the election campaign in order to prevent a victory of the leftist forces in a number of election districts.

CONFERENCE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S WRITINGS HELD IN SOFIA

Leaders at 28 June Opening

AU291036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] A scientific conference on Todor Zhivkov's writings on socialist construction opened on 28 June at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia. The conference was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Georgi Yordanov, as well as by department heads of the BCP Central Committee and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, scientific workers and scholars. "The conference was opened by Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. An introductory speech was delivered by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee."

Leaders at Closing Session

AU291929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The 2-day scientific conference on Todor Zhivkov's writings on socialist construction--a creative development of the BCP's theory and practice--ended at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia today. Comrades Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Georgi Yordanov attended today's session. The conference was closed by Gancho Ganev, dean of the Academy for Public Sciences and Social Management.

STROUGAL HEADS CSSR DELEGATION TO CEMA MOSCOW MEETING

LD251546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, left Prague for Moscow today to attend the 33d session of the CEMA. Other members of the delegation are: Josef Kempny, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Hula, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in the CEMA; Josef Simon, federal vice premier; Vladimir Micka, the head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport; Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union; Herbert Durkovic, deputy permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in the CEMA; and Jiri Kopecky, secretary of the Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The Czechoslovak delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Korcak, Matej Lucan and Jindrich Zahradnik, federal vice premiers; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; and other officials. Also present was Vladimir Matskevich, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

At the 33d session of the CEMA, which will take place from 26 to 28 June 1979 in Moscow, there will be discussion of the results and experience of the 30-year activity of the CEMA. Tasks will be set out for the further development of socialist economic integration amongst the CEMA member states

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Husak

LD291730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Castle the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Also present at the reception were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

During their cordial and comradely discussion they highly praised the past and present standards of mutual cooperation which is being developed in all spheres of mutual contacts and is in keeping with the conclusions adopted at the summit level deliberations of party and government delegations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in 1978. They stressed the advantageous character of the exchange of experiences between the representatives of the legislative bodies of the two countries and significance of mutual meetings for a better understanding of the life of the people of the two fraternal countries and the results achieved in the construction of a socialist and communist society.

Also present at the reception was Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of People; Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the chancellery of the President.

Kuznetsov 29 June Address

LD292204 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Address by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CRSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the Supreme Soviet delegation visiting the CSSR, on 29 June--live in Russian fading into Czech translation]

[Text] Good evening, esteemed comrades and dear friends. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is glad to have been able to visit your beautiful country at the invitation of the leadership of the CSSR Federal Assembly. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank our Czechoslovak friends on behalf of our delegation for enabling us to familiarize ourselves with the life and work results of your people, and for the sincere and heartfelt reception and hospitality accorded to us everywhere.

We are very grateful for all the expressions of special feelings toward the Soviet Union, our communist party and its Central Committee, toward the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and toward Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Allow us, dear friends, to return the warm fraternal greetings from the working people of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the great friend of the Czechoslovak people, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, coupled with wishes for great successes in the future.

Our esteemed hosts have done everything possible to enable us to see as much as possible. Beside Prague, we have visited the towns of Gottwaldov and Bratislava, we have paid a visit to the big industrial combine "Svit" and to a medium-sized agricultural cooperative in Slusovice, and we have been able to talk to people.

We are grateful to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CRCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak president, for receiving our delegation and for the important and lengthy conversation he has held with us.

In the course of our meetings with leading party and state officials of your country, with deputies, there was a useful exchange of views and experiences from the activity of our supreme organs of power. They told us about life in your country, about how the working people of Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of the Communist Party of your country are tackling the tasks set out by the 15th CPCZ Congress. In return, we informed our Czechoslovak friends about the activity and work we perform in our country in the course of the realization of the great tasks set out by the 25th CPSU Congress.

In our conversations, we explained the beneficial influence that the new Constitution of the Soviet Union, rightly called the manifesto of advanced socialism, has on all aspects of life of Soviet society. With the feeling of profound satisfaction, we once again met with total mutual understanding and the identity of views on all principal questions of the theory and practice of socialist and communist construction and on international problems. In a word, we have every reason to be completely satisfied with the results of all our meetings and talks.

The Soviet people are sincerely gladdened by the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in various areas of economic, social and political life. Socialist Czechoslovakia is a country worthy not only of (?respect), but also of sincere love, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It is a country with beautiful nature, a country whose profound and multifaceted culture has been created by years-long creative work of a talented people, and at the same time it has a young, dynamic society boldly marching forward into the future.

When we talk about the substantial changes that have taken place in fraternal Czechoslovakia, especially during the past decade, we must emphasize that these changes have occurred thanks to the wise and farsighted policy of the CPCZ and its Central Committee, headed by the acknowledged and esteemed leader of the Czechoslovak Communists, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak President.

The CSSR and the CPCZ possess a well-deserved high degree of authority in the international arena within the communist and workers' movement. The authority of your country is growing convincingly and increasing in strength. Life shows that any attempts to damage this authority are doomed to fail beforehand. The Czechoslovak people have shown by their deeds that they fully support the policy of the communist party and are loyal to the ideas of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The joint effort and coordinated course of action taken by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other states of the socialist community have brought ever new, important results in improving the international situation. We can state with justification that the recently signed SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States is in many respects a result of our common endeavor in the struggle for the preservation and maintenance of peace, for the curbing of armanents and for disarmament. If this treaty comes into force, it will then open up new possibilities for curbing the growth of the stockpile of nuclear missiles, securing their qualitative and quantitative limitation and will positively influence the entire international situation.

During our stay in your country, we have convinced ourselves again and again that the Soviet people have in the Czechoslovak people a reliable friend and ally, that our friendship embodies spiritual, moral and political bonds between two fraternal nations and constitutes a great material force.

The decisive factor in the successful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the guarantor of the unbreakable friendship between our nations is the truly fraternal bond that exists between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the continual contacts between their central committees. Our relations are developing dynamically and creatively in full keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia of 1970.

Of especially great importance for the further intensification of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are meetings and talks held between Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, which fill the all-round relations with a new content.

One also has to say that cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly is developing, intensifying and improving more and more every year. In April last year, we were pleased to welcome in our country a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly headed by its chairman, esteemed Comrade Alois Indra. This constituted another important step along the road toward the strengthening of friendly relations between our states, between the highest organs of power. We hope that the current visit of our delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will also serve this noble task.

Allow me, dear friends, to wish you in conclusion happiness, good health and new working successes for the well-being of your socialist homeland. All the best, and thank you for your attention.

Embassy Reception for Kuznetsov

LD300153 Prague CTK in English 1837 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich gave here tonight a reception on the occasion of the official friendly visit of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Communist Party Politburo alternate member and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Present were Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other Czechoslovak personalities, Colonel General Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Treaty states at the Czechoslovak People's Army, Colonel General Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, and members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

The reception took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere characteristic for the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people.

End of Visit

LD301350 Prague CTK in English 1119 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Vasiliy Kuznetsov, ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left here for home today.

The delegation visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

The Soviet guests were seen off at Prague airport by Alois Indra, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life.

HUSAK MESSAGE TO CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET YOUTH FESTIVAL REPORTED

LD261754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] The Festival of Friendship Between Czechoslovak and Soviet Youth opened in Prague today. Under the slogan "The young generations of the CSSR and the USSR will continue in a dignified way in the revolutionary work of communists," the festival was opened by Miroslav Slouf, member of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Presidium.

The young people present at the opening ceremony welcomed Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, and other representatives of party and state bodies and social organizations.

Speeches were delivered by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee and Vagif Aliovsat Agly Guseynov, secretary of the USSR All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Miloslav Dockal then read a greetings message to the festival from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. "In it, Husak stressed that the festival ranks among the new, important features of the deepening cooperation between the Socialist Union of Youth and the All-Union Leninist Komsomol. It is taking place at a time when the working people of both conntries, under the leadership of their respective communist parties, are successfully fulfilling the program to construct socialism and communism. It is taking place after the successful USSR-U.S. summit, the results of which, and primarily the signing of the new treaty limiting strategic arms, we welcomed along with all progressive people in the world in the hope that they will contribute to the strengthening of peace and the avoidance of a military conflict.

"Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the conviction in the message that the festival will contribute to the further intensification of fraternal relations of friendship, cooperation and steadfast alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The message stated that the participants in the festival will use it to acquire a deeper knowledge of the life and work of young people of both countries and exchange experiences from the participation in socialist and communist construction and establish new ties of friendship. The importance of the festival, the message said, is underlined by the fact that it is taking place on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and other events linked with the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the heroic Soviet Army.

"Comrade Husak went on to say that he highly values the firm resolve to strengthen the unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and appreciates the efforts of the young people of both countries to struggle along with the young people of other socialist countries and the progressive youth of all continents for peace, relaxation of tensions, against the forces of imperialism and reaction, and for a happy future of the young generation."

Miloslav Dockal later stressed that the message sent by the general secretary and president of the republic was another expression of the continuous care devoted by our highest representatives and the entire socialist society to the young generation. Among the guests of honor in the audience were cosmonauts Vladimir Remek and Aleksey Gubarev. In addition to Prague, the festival has begun in all regions of the republic where Komsomol delegations of more than 900 members have gathered.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE VISIT

LD020948 Prague CTK in English 0816 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 02,07/1979, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, left here today on an official visit to Greece at the invitation of President of Parliament Demetrios Paraspyrou.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

Members of Delegation

AU282045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Guenter Brock dispatch: "Three Decades of CEMA--An Example of New Economic Relations: The 33d Council Session Opened in Moscow With a Festive Event on the 30th CEMA Anniversary; Willi Stoph Conveyed Erich Honecker's Greetings; Aleksey Kosygin Read Leonid Brezhnev's Message at the Beginning; Deliberations Are Marked by a Dynamic Economic Growth in Our Community; Guests From Four Continents in the Soviet Capital"]

[Excerpt] The GDR delegation to the 33d CEMA session headed by Willi Stoph is comprised of Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and permanent GDR representative with CEMA; Horst Soelle, foreign trade minister; Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR; Guenter Ehresperger and Horst Tschanter, SED Central Committee department chiefs; Siegfried Moeke, head of the CEMA Department of the Council of Ministers; and Karl-Heinz Schorder, deputy permanent representative of the GDR to CEMA.

Arrival in Moscow

AU281347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] A GDR Government delegation headed by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, arrived in Moscow on Monday [25 June] to participate in the 33d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). It was cordially welcomed at the airport by Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and by CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadayev, as well as by other officials.

The 3-day council meeting which begins on Tuesday morning [26 June], is taking place at the prime minister level. Delegations from the 10 CEMA countries, a Yugoslav delegation, observer delegations from other countries as well as delegations from international economic organizations are participating in it.

The meeting will be opened with a ceremonious session in honor of the 30th anniversary of CEMA. The discussions center on measures of long-term cooperation. Further steps for the implementation of the adopted long-term target programs, especially in the field of energy, raw materials and fuel supply, will be discussed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S USSR TRIP

Kubinka Garrison Visit

AU291650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Report by Dietmar Jammer: "In a Glorious Division--Soviet Brothers in Arms Demonstrate Their Military Skills to GDR Generals"]

[Text] General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann was received with bread and salt on Tuesday morning [26 June] in the garrison of Kubinka. [paragraph continues]

At the side of Aviation Chief Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, the commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, the GDR minister for defense inspected the assembled forces. Thirty-seven-year old Lt Col Gennadi Benov, head of the Political Department of the air force division "60th Anniversary of the Great October," reported on the history of the division in the Hall of Combat Glory.

The division was formed in March 1939 in the Leningrad area from a flight group which had returned from the Internationalistic deployment in Spain, where the Red air force members had assisted the people in the national-revolutionary war against the Franco fascists.

Turning to Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, the Lieutenant Colonel said: "We are happy, Comrade minister, to be able to greet in you a German communist who had helped the Spanish people as a member of the International Brigades, like our pilots, with weapon in hand and who had fought side by side with our Red Army against Hitlerite fascism. We are proud of the common tradition of our brotherhood in arms, which is continued in a worthy way by our armies today in the protection of socialism and peace."

The guests listened with great interest to the extensive explanations of the deployment of the division in the Great Patriotic War. It took part in almost all the important strategic operations--Leningrad, the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk, the liberation of Minsk and Kiev, the Vistula-Oder operation and the storming of Berlin. Some 39 heroes of the Soviet Union served in the division, among them the triple Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen Ivan Kozhedub.

One of the first Soviet cosmonauts--Maj Gen Pavel Popovich, who in 1962 and 1974 participated in outer space flights--also belonged to the division. In 1966 the division was awarded the Guard Title among other things, also for the exemplary courage of their aviators in actions by which they actively helped the socialist fraternal peoples in the internationalistic spirit in 1951 in Korea and 1962-63 in Cuba.

In an entry in the guestbook, Minister Hoffmann wished the brothers in arms new successes in increasing their combat strength and combat-readiness for the benefit of the socialist fatherland, of peace and building of communism. "Long live German-Soviet friendship and the brotherhood in arms of our armies led by the party of Lenin and the party of Thaelmann."

The next minutes demonstrated how today's generation of pilots is continuing the combat traditions in reliably protecting socialism and peace. In elements of aerobatic flight including rolls, loopings, combat curves and dives, the officers offered glimpses into the level of their combat training and their flight skills in new planes.

Special interest was elicited by a group of four who for 3 and a half minutes demonstrated high stunt flight in formation. Flying as if they were welded together, the four flyers in a rhombus-formation flew figure after figure at high speed, one more difficult than the other.

"This was stunt flying in formation in its perfection", commented Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, chief of the Air Force and Air Defence Command of the National People's Army.

After that the guard officers who had just landed stood together in groups with their GDR brothers in arms in rounds of talks. Experiences on the challenges of modern technical equipment for man, on the combat morale of the pilot in modern combat and the systematic training under difficult conditions were exchanged.

Military Training Area Tour

LD291850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, (ADN correspondent)--A meeting of comrades-in-arms was the highlight of a visit on Friday which lasted several hours by the GDR Military Delegation led by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann to the Soviet Army's training establishment Vystrel near Moscow. The establishment was founded on Lenin's instruction in 1918. On 1 May 1922 Wilhelm Pieck presented it with a red banner of the Communist Internationale. In 1926 Ernst Thaelmann became an honorary soldier of the Soviet Army at the establishment.

GDR Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler declared: "Our socialist republic which is growing and becoming stronger, is the result of the struggle of the working class and its party and the fruit of the unshakable fighting community which links us forever with the USSR and its armed forces."

On the training ground the GDR delegation inspected the most up-to-date equipment for the land forces, especially infantry, antitank and antiaircraft weapons.

Success of Visit

LD011640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, (ADN correspondent)--The recent visit of a GDR military delegation to the Soviet Union was a logical step toward a further development and deepening of the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, as well as that between their armed forces. This was emphasized in an announcement published on Sunday about the visit of the delegation, which was headed by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann.

From 25-30 June the delegation held several meetings with USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and other Soviet military officials. The exchange of views on questions of common interest showed complete mutual agreement as well as an identity of views and standpoints.

The GDR delegation toured Moscow, Odessa and Ryazan, where it visited military units and organizations and naval ships, and familiarized itself with the military and political training of Soviet soldiers. The deputation was cordially received wherever it went.

SOVIET, GDR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FIGURES MEET IN MOSCOW

LD300603 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, met Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Moscow on Friday.

They discussed the state of preparations of the long-term program for the specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and the GDR. The program was drawn up on the basis of an agreement concluded by Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

REPORTAGE ON MUECKENBERGER DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Minsk Visit

AU291651 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Moscow (ADN correspondent)--The delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [GDSF] headed by Erich Mueckenberger, GDSF president and SED Central Committee Politburo member, which is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation by the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society, arrived on Wednesday [27 June] in the heroic city of Minsk. On the same day Erich Mueckenberger met with Petr Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

Petr Masherov reported on the initiatives of the working people of the Belorussian SSR for increasing the production efficiency in industry and agriculture and for improving the product quality in all fields of the economy, and emphasized the necessity to achieve an even closer link between science and production.

Erich Mueckenberger cited the fact that the GDR's 30th anniversary is being celebrated in the Soviet Union like a common festive event as an expression of the fraternal affiliation and close combat community of both peoples. At a festive event in the Minsk Writers Club building, he awarded the Belorussian Department of the Society of Friendship with the GDR an honorary banner. The chairman of the Belorussian Department stressed that in 1979 many events are being held in this Soviet republic on the occasion of the GDR anniversary year.

Visit to Refrigerator Works

LD291848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship of the GDR headed by its president, Erich Mueckenberger, today visited a large refrigerator works in Minsk.

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo, was briefed about the close, friendly ties of the firm with the partner enterprise in the GDR, a refrigerator works in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. The two enterprises exchange workers, visits of engineers and mechanics, and exchange children during school holidays.

Erich Mueckenberger granted Belorussian SSR television an interview. He congratulated the Belorussian people on the 35th anniversary of their liberation from fascist occupation.

A friendship meeting at the GDR's consulate general in Minsk united the guests with activists of the Belorussian [passage indistinct].

Arrival in Leningrad

LD292102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, (ADN correspondent)--The delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society led by its president, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo, arrived in Leningrad today. The visitors were given a cordial reception by R. Bobovikov, second secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, who briefed them on the implementation of the socioeconomic program of the 25th CPSU Congress.

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Honecker

LD291506 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1257 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, for a friendly meeting. The Romanian guest conveyed personal greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president. Erich Honecker asked Stefan Andrei to convey to Comrade Ceausescu his best wishes and greetings. Both sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations were developing successfully on the basis of the friendship treaty of 12 May 1972. They agreed that the joint declaration of 10 June 1977 as well as the agreements concluded in recent years between the party and state leaderships of both countries have promoted cooperation. In the course of the meeting Erich Honecker briefed the Romanian guest on the manifold initiatives unfolded by the GDR working people toward the realization of the decisions of the ninth SED Congress and toward the worthy preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary. He expressed his esteem for the progress made by the Romanian people in the shaping of the developed socialist society. Stefan Andrei spoke about the endeavors of the Romanian working people toward the realization of the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and for the preparations of the 12th congress.

The meeting, which took place in an open and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister, as well as by the GDR ambassador in Romania and the Romanian ambassador in the GDR, Siegfried Bock and Gheorghe Tache.

Meeting With Stoph

LD291858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph on Friday received Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei for a friendly talk. The Romanian visitor conveyed greetings from the Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet which were reciprocated by Willi Stoph. During the talk both sides agreed that their bilateral relations are positively developing on the basis of the provisions and agreements concluded between the party and state leaderships. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation is producing good results. Both countries attach special importance to long-term scientific-technical cooperation as well as to further progress in concluding and implementing agreements on specialization and cooperation. The talk was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the ambassadors of the two countries, Siegfried Bock and Gheorghe Tache.

Talks With Fischer

AU281952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Berlin (AGERPRES) 28/6/1979--Talks started on June 28 in Berlin between Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, now on an official visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic and Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR. The same day, the Romanian foreign minister laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism.

End of Official Talks

LD292038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer and Stefan Andrei, foreign ministers of the GDR and Romania, ended their official talks in Berlin on Friday afternoon. On Friday Stefan Andrei was received by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Premier Willi Stoph.

End of Visit

LD301455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, today ended his official friendship visit to the GDR. He arrived in Berlin last Thursday.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer bade him a cordial farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

SED DELEGATION ENDS TANZANIA STOPOVER ON WAY HOME FROM MADAGASCAR

LD291640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1959 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Prof Dr Johanna Toepfer, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy president of the FDGB, today concluded a stopover of several days to Tanzania on its return trip from its official visit to Madagascar. During its stay in Dar es Salaam, the delegation was received for friendly talks by Pius Msekwa, national executive secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, and P.S. Macha, deputy general secretary of JUWATA, the Tanzanian Workers' Association.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING GUYANA, JAMAICA AMBASSADOR -- The outgoing GDR ambassador to Guyana and Jamaica, Heinz Langer, was received in Georgetown by the president and the prime minister of Guyana, Arthur Chung and Forbes Burnham, for a farewell visit. Prime Minister Burnham stated that the relations between the two countries had been further consolidated since his visit to the GDR in 1978. Ambassador Langer also met with Jamaica's Governor-General Florizel Glass Pole and Prime Minister Michael Manley. It was emphasized that the governments of Jamaica and the GDR would continue to take joint steps on the path of peace, detente and disarmament. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

AGREEMENTS WITH ANGOLA--Berlin--Agreements on scientific and technological cooperation, the training of cadres and the delivery of technology in the sphere of municpal administration were reached between the GDR and Angola. The announcement was made at the end of a visit by the Angolan minister for provincial coordination, Pedro van Dunen. The guest visited the GDR on the invitation of the minister for the bezirk administered industry and food industry, Dr. Udo-Dieter Wange. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD]

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING 29 JUNE

LD200749 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Chaired by Janos Kadar, the MSZMP Central Committee held a session yesterday. The body discussed and approved a briefing dealing with international issues, a report summing up the experiences in the implementation to date of this year's national economy plan and a proposal for the convening of the party congress. A communique will be issued on the meeting.

POLISH PARTY ACTIVIST DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 30 JUNE

LD010019 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 30, (MTI)--The delegation of party activists of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee which paid a visit to Hungary between June 26 and 30 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee under the leadership of Stanislaw Bajur, deputy department head at the CC, to study questions of party management in the Hungarian economy, left Budapest on Saturday. During their stay the Polish party activists were received by Janos Hoos, department head at the HSWP CC.

VISIT BY PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION REPORTED

AU291629 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the People's Party of Panama led by Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza visited our country between 19 and 27 June. The delegation included Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Luther Thomas.

The Panamanian guests were received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Central Committee Secretary Imre Gyori had a discussion with the delegation. Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Affairs Department, participated in the discussion. The delegation met with Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council; Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the PPF National Council; and members of the MSZMP Central Committee, and visited the National Trade Union Council and the Petofi producers cooperative of Gyermely.

At the discussion, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their countries' position and their parties' activity and exchanged views about the position of the international communist and workers movement and possibilities for developing interparty relations. They reviewed timely aspects of international life, with particular regard to the Caribbean area.

The MSZMP representatives assured the People's Party of Panama of the solidarity of the Hungarian communists in the struggle it is waging, in collaboration with the rest of the progressive forces, against imperialism and its allies in order to consolidate the country's independence and insure an appropriate application of the 1977 Panama-U.S. treaty on the Panama Canal in accordance with the legitimate interests of the Panamanian people. They highly value the fact that, as a result of a prolonged struggle, the People's Party of Panama is able to pursue its activity legally in the interests of the prosperity of the Panamanian people, international peace and socialism.

The delegation of the fraternal party expressed its appreciation for the results attained by the Hungarian working people, under MSZMP leadership, in the building of an advanced socialist society.

They stressed, in connection with the international situation, that the MSZMP and the People's Party of Panama regard the struggle waged for international detente, peace and universal and total disarmament as being of primary importance. To this end, they are prepared to continue cooperating with all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces. They paid tribute to the significance of the conclusion of SALT II, which will greatly contribute to the consolidation of world peace and the restraining of the arms race.

The two parties confirmed their solidarity with the peoples, governments, parties and movements of the Caribbean area and Latin America struggling against the fascist and reactionary dictatorships and for liquidating imperialist dependence, for democracy and for social progress. They expressed their solidarity with the Sandinista National Liberation Movement pursuing a just struggle against the Somoza dictatorship and with all patriotic and democratic Nicaraguan forces.

The talks have confirmed the identity of the two parties' views about the position of the international communist and workers movement. They regard it as their internationalist duty to contribute actively also in the future to consolidating the unity of the communist and workers movement and to strengthening cooperation and joint acts among all anti-imperialist forces on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

They established with satisfaction that relations between their parties are fruitfully developing and that this serves well the two countries' interests and friendship between the two peoples.

The Panamanian delegation departed our country on Wednesday [27 June].

GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER IN BUDAPEST

LD010020 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI)--Luis Cabral, chairman of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau, has made a brief stop in Hungary to meet and carry on discussions with Miklos Vida, member of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

LOSONCZI REPORTS TO PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ON AUSTRIA TRIP

LD291546 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Presidential Council modified today certain measures contained in the 1972 law dealing with the courts. The approved changes are aimed at improving the effectiveness of the work of the judiciary. According to one of the modifications, theoretical and practical experts can be invited, with the right of participating in the deliberations, to join the country judicial collectives.

Pal Losonczi presented a report to the Presidential Council session on his official trip to Austria. The body noted that the visit served the development of relations well and contributed to the successful cooperation between the two states with different social systems.

MANDATORY FORINT PURCHASE FOR YUGOSLAV VISITORS REPORTED

AU291628 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 79 p 9 AU

[Unattributed report: "Forint Purchase Obligation of Yugoslav Citizens"]

[Text] Under a directive of the competent Hungarian authorities, as of 2 July Yugoslav citizens must purchase from an official Hungarian money exchange agency 400 forints per person when they enter Hungarian territory, and those who possess border crossing permits on the basis of the close-range border traffic agreement must purchase 200 forints for dinars or some convertible currency every time they enter the country, for which they will receive a certificate.

The directive does not apply to children under 16 who travel with a parent or a person accompanying them and are included in their travel document, to transit passenger traveling by railway, ship or bus and to those who arrive in Hungary on a trip organized by a travel agency.

PRICE INCREASES IN SOVIET UNION NOTED

LD012236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] From today, some luxury and consumer goods are priced higher in the Soviet Union. The chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Prices told TASS that the prices of jewelry, fur and carpets have been increased by almost 50 percent. Apart from this, imported furniture will be higher by 30 percent on average, and domestically manufactured furniture by 10 percent. The price of private cars will be 18 percent higher and restaurant prices are to increase by 25 to 35 percent. The chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Prices said the measure was necessary to restore the harmony between demand and supply in commerce.

BUDAPEST RADIO DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF OPEC OIL PRICE INCREASE

Journalists on Price Hike

LD011402 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Journalists Gyorgy Onodi and Gabor Nemes discuss the OPEC decision to raise the price of oil.

[Onodi] What will be the effect of the oil price increase on our oil imports?

[Nemes] Hungary imports only a small portion of oil received from abroad in the conditions of the world market, that is to say at world market prices. This portion will, of course, become more expensive. In the larger portion of the imports the higher world market prices will not be felt at once and not to the full extent. The economy will feel these only gradually in the coming years.

[Onodi] What is the position with the advanced capitalist countries? The effect of the OPEC decision was presumably discussed in detail at the Tokyo meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries at the end of the week.

[Nemes] U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal said that the Tokyo summit, which ended Friday, had three important topics: energy, energy and energy. Within this a key role is, naturally, played by oil which is now not only very expensive but is in short supply since the revolution in Iran. Thus when the seven leading capitalist countries sought a solution to the energy problem, the first thing that came into consideration as a short-term measure was the restriction of oil imports. A compromise agreement was reached in Tokyo: the big seven undertook to keep oil imports below a certain level. This is, however, not an easy job: The implementation of economy measures, the changes to be made in industry and the exploration for alternative sources of energy are not done from one day to the next, and so the rate of economic growth will probably fall in several countries.

It can also be regarded as almost a certainty that inflation will speed up in the entire capitalist world. Besides many other unpleasant effects, it may also have the danger that the OPEC countries, too, will raise the price of their product, which is oil. Let us not forget that another OPEC meeting is expected in September.

Oil Specialist Interview

LD302039 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[From "168 Hours" program]

[Text] [Announcer] And now let us take a look around this far from reassuring world. We heard the news the day before yesterday that OPEC had once again raised the price of oil. The price increase averages 35 percent, which means that oil prices are rising at a much faster rate than was expected. (Istvan Dobozi), research worker at the World Economy Research Institute, discusses oil politics with Mihaly Galik.

[(Dobozi)] As is well known, during the past 6 months the world market price of oil has been extremely volatile. The background to this was the situation in Iran. For well-known reasons Iran did not deliver oil to the world market for about 3 months. As a result of this, approximately 8 to 10 percent less oil was available on the world market. This in itself would not have brought about the vast changes which have in fact occurred. The problem was that the other oil producers failed to correct the situation by increasing their own production. One or two countries increased production somewhat, but not to the extent which the loss of Iranian oil made necessary.

[Question] Experts try to put a figure to changes of this sort. We can only speak in terms of billions of dollars.

[Answer] According to my estimates, this decision will increase the oil bill of the developed capitalist world by about $25 billion.

[Question] And what about the developing countries?

[Answer] These countries are put into a worse situation by this decision from two different aspects. On one hand they suffer directly from the new price rise, and on the other hand they will also suffer from the rising prices of finished products. These will come about by virtue of the fact that some of the developed capitalist countries, particularly the countries which are in the vanguard of technological development, can pass on the higher price of oil in the prices of their finished products. As a consequence, these countries suffer both as oil importers and as importers of finished products. Let us add that not only are these countries affected, but also the medium developed countries.

[Question] Such as Hungary.

[Answer] Yes. These countries suffer directly from the rise in the price of oil and raw materials, but they are not yet in a position to pass on these increased costs in their export prices. These countries suffer a considerable worsening in their trade position and this is one factor which makes the decision by the OPEC countries more serious: What is involved is not simply bringing the developed capitalist countries into a difficult situation but also those developing countries which already have many troubles and worries. I feel that the consequences of this decision will be much more serious than we appreciate at present. There is a danger that the OPEC countries will not be able to spend their increased incomes as easily as they have done up to now. Let us just think of Iran. After the revolution the development plans were reevaluated and significantly reduced in scale. Military expenditures were similarly curbed. Developmental plans have been radically altered in some other countries as well, such as Saudi Arabia and certain countries of North Africa, because the contradictions in the excessive developmental problems became manifest. This is another factor that makes this decision very serious, and I feel that this price increase by OPEC was overly hasty and irresponsible.

[Question] Thinking in terms of our own national income, it is very difficult to imagine a situation where one cannot spend this income. Yet this is the situation facing a sizeable group of countries at present. This money must exert some sort of influence somewhere.

[Answer] Worldwide inflation will accelerate. The inflation rate in the developed capitalist countries and particularly in the United States, already in double figures, will further accelerate and the effects of this on the world economy will be extremely serious. This is one influence that can be expected.

Another is that the rate of economic growth will probably decrease by 1 percent. Third, the financial markets of the world will once again come into turmoil. It is likely that the oil exporting countries will not be able to spend their increased income on goods, but the money will nonetheless find its way back into the international money market, primarily for speculative purposes. It will further increase the already bad monetary problems of the developed capitalist countries.

[Question] There is another, often-repeated justification: that this decision will reduce demand and thus the oil supplies will last 50 or 60 years instead of 30 or 40. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Considering that the existing supplies are very large and demand cannot be reduced to an extent which will appreciably extend the life of the oil stocks, I think that this is a very superficial and ill-founded justification.

[Question] If these economic justifications are so weak, it seems we must look for political reasons. Is this correct?

[Answer] I think so. I have already mentioned the key role played by Saudi Arabia. Had Saudi Arabia considerably increased its own production when Iran ceased its deliveries, the serious situation which has in fact developed would not have occurred. Saudi Arabia, however, was not willing to make up for the loss of Iranian oil. The reasons for this are very interesting. These reasons are primarily political.

The relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States has deterioriated very considerably during the last year or so. Saudi Arabia has three serious grievances against the United States. The first of these is the fact that the United States played a role in the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations which Saudi Arabia objected to from the very beginning.

[Question] The entire Arab world objected to this.

[Answer] Yes, and Saudi Arabia was unwilling to accept the very serious political responsibility of siding with the United States on this issue. The other important demand made by Saudi Arabia was that the United States should strengthen the position of the dollar. The United States was unable to do much about this during the past year or two and thus strengthened the hand of those radical oil exporting countries which demanded the rise in the oil price, using the deterioration of the dollar as their justification.

The third political problem in the relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States arose because of Saudi resentment at the inability of the United States to defend the shah of Iran. This brought into serious question the effectiveness of the security umbrella which Saudi Arabia had thought that the United States was holding over such important countries in the Middle East such as Iran and itself.

WARSAW REPORTS POLISH DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION

LD261028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] The 33d CEMA session begins in Moscow today. "The Polish delegation is led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. It comprises Stefan Olszowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk; head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee, Waclaw Piatkowski; (?TU members) and experts."

POLAND-SFRY COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION MEETING

LD300600 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 29 June, PAP--The 14th meeting of the Polish-Yugoslav Commission for Industrial Cooperation was held in Belgrade. The Polish delegation was headed by vice-chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Zbigniew Wojtercowski. The Yugoslav delegation was headed by vice-chairman of the Federal Committee for Power Industry and Economy, Alexander Iwic.

The talks concerned the assessment of current state of industrial coproduction of the two countries, including especially cooperation and specialization of production, as well as drawing of lines for work in this field in the years 1981-85.

It has been envisaged that coproduction and specialization deliveries will account for 25 percent of the overall value of turnover between the two countries in the 1981-85 five-year period.

The highest growth of turnover is estimated to take place in the fields of the following industries: mobile, agriculture, machinery and tractors, electronics, machine tools and building construction machines.

REPORTAGE ON POLISH-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC SESSION

Opening in Warsaw 26 June

AU262032 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 (BTA correspondent)--The 18th session of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic Cooperation opened here today. The session has the task of specifying the decisions and recommendations accepted at the meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Edward Gierek in Sofia at the beginning of the current year.

At the plenary meeting of the session the leaders of the two delegations--Mr Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council, and Mr Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Ministerial Council--noted the successful development of Bulgaro-Polish economic cooperation. In the last few months a number of agreements for joint ventures and specialization in production have been signed. Scientific and technological cooperation, on 69 scientific themes which are closely associated with production, also contributes to the deepening of economic ties.

Trade between the two countries this year is planned to increase by 14 per cent over 1978 and to reach 515 million roubles, with an exchange of goods worth [figure indistinct] million roubles during the five-year period.

Today Mr Jan Szydlak, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Todor Bozhinov. The ensuing conversation centered on the problems of Bulgaro-Polish economic relations and the 18th session of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Mr Bozhinov also had a meeting with Mr Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Signing of Protocol

AU281910 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Warsaw, June 28 (BTA correspondent]--The 18th session of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic Cooperation ended here today. The heads of the two delegations, Mr Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Longin Cegielski, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland, signed a protocol on the work of the session.

The protocol marks the considerable growth of bilateral trade amounting to 515 million roubles, of which 61 per cent go to machinery and installations and the specialized and joint production amount to 23 per cent. A number of the national economy branches of the two countries were pointed out, in which possibilities for industrial joint production and specialization exist, namely, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering and manufacture of installations for the food industry, farm machine building, production of roadbuilding machines, autumobile-making, electronics, metallurgy, computer industry, chemical and the light industry and agriculture.

The commission discussed the possibilities for development of cooperation after 1980, as well as some questions of the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries in the 1981-1985 period. Approved were also some documents on further deepening of the scientific and technological cooperation.

WARSAW NOTES CARTER'S EARLY RETURN DUE TO ENERGY SITUATION

LD021020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has shortened the length of his Far East trip. He eliminated the stopover in Hawaii and returned last night to Washington. The reason for this change is the growing tension over the energy situation and especially the shortage of liquid fuel on the U.S. domestic market. The President told journalists that the OPEC states' oil price increase would probably cause a larger economic recession than in the past.

MONDALE ANNOUNCES FUEL RATIONING PLAN, DISCUSSES SALT II

LD021022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has announced the development of a plan to ration fuel. In a televised interview, he said that the present difficulties connected with gasoline purchases will be experienced by the American society for some time. Mondale also spoke about problems connected with the SALT II agreement. He said that rejection of this agreement by the U.S. Senate would create a difficult and dangerous situation. There would be a rapid and unlimited stepping up of the arms race which would threaten the most vital interests of the United States and its security.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER OLSZEWSKI VISITS BRAZIL

LD301426 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brasilia, 30 June, PAP--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski visited Brazil at the invitation of Brazilian Government. He conducted talks with Brazilian ministers of foreign affairs, industry and trade, mining and power engineering, finance and of other branches of economy. The sides discussed possibilities of further expansion and diversification of bilateral economic cooperation especially in coal mining, shipbuilding and railroading as well as agreed upon concrete forms of activity aimed to increase the two countries' trade.

Minister Olszewski was received by President of Brazil Joao Figueiredo.

NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER ENDS VISIT

LD011828 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 July, PAP--Chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party Reiulf Steen wound up yesterday his visit to Poland paid at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

During his stay in this country Reiulf Steen held a meeting with PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek. The two leaders discussed key international [word indistinct] as well as possibilities for expanding the cooperation between Norway and Poland and developing contacts between the PUWP and the Norwegian Labor Party.

During the talks and meetings the PUWP Central Committee was represented also by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch, PUWP CC secretaries Ryszard Frelek and Andrzej Werblan, member of the PUWP CC Secretariat Zbigniew Zielinski and head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Waclaw Piatkowski.

The chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party paid a visit to the Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa. He also held a meeting with a group of deputies from the foreign affairs and foreign trade committees.

Reiulf Steen met Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Minister of Power Engineering and Atomic Energy Andrzej Szozda.

The visit provided a chance for a comprehensive review of international questions and bilateral cooperation between Poland and Norway. Confirming the two parties' striving to consolidate detente in Europe the sides discussed the prospects of further activities in favour of the development of peaceful cooperation, the halting of the arms race construction of the foundations of (?mutual) [word indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments. The experience [words indistinct] political contacts between Poland and Norway indicates that they contribute to the shaping in Europe of a favourable atmosphere of cooperation of various political forces towards progress and peace. Significant European issues: energy problems, protection of the natural environment and transportation matters [word indistinct] to be taken and resolved by all countries interested.

The visit by the chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party is a meaningful contribution to the development of Polish-Norwegian relations and is also an [word indistinct] cooperation of the communist movement [illegible] the social democratic parties in the solving of problems of peace and detente.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD201825 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 June (PAP)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden-Left (VPK) headed by VPK CC member and member of VPK District Committee in Kalmar Swen Strom, which arrived in Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC, commenced its 3-day visit to the Szczecin Voivodship today. The Swedish communists held talks at the (?home) of the PUWP Voivodship Committee.

Earlier the Swedish guests stayed at the Gdansk Coast where they visited the Gdansk repair shipyard and held talks with the shipyard's political and economic leadership. The delegation also made a sightseeing trip of Gdansk and Gdynia and held talks at the PUWP Voivodship Committee.

POLISH-NIGERIAN MIXED COMMISSION MEETS IN LAGOS

LD302329 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Accra, 30 June (PAP)--The 1st session of the Polish-Nigerian Mixed Commission, which [words indistinct] the development so far of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, was held in Lagos.

Both sides (?agreed on) the trends of further cooperation covering, first of all, engineering and shipbuilding industries, fisheries, mining of coal and other minerals, power and building industries.

A lot of attention was paid to training Nigerian personnel for economic development of that country, especially in fields covered by the bilateral economic cooperation.

The protocol on the talks was signed by Polish Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim and Federal Minister for Economic Development of Nigeria Omoniyi Adewoye.

Minister Franciszek Kaim was received by Major General Henry Adefope, the Nigerian foreign minister.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

LD292058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received in an audience in the Belweder Palace Sandagiyn Sosorbaram, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, who presented his credentials. Afterward, Ambassador Sosorbaram was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience.

GIEREK VISITS TARNOBRZEG VOIVODSHIP 30 JUNE

LD011818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived today in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, an important industrial region. The predominant industry where is the extraction and processing of sulphur.

Edward Gierek looked at the construction of the largest bridge over the Vistula at Zaduszniki along the sulphur mining route. This trunkline will carry Soviet ore to the Katowice Steelworks.

Next, Edward Gierek went to Brzybow where he was acquainted with the construction of a carbon disulphide plant at the Siarkopol Sulphur Mine. The plant will yield an annual output of about 200,000 tons of disulphide, which is used for making viscose fibre, synthetic silk, cord and cellulose. At the moment we have to import considerable quantities of this raw material. After the trial runs, which are to be held beginning in a few days and will run to the first of October, the plant should reach its planned production capacity.

Edward Gierek also visited Sandomierz, which is now celebrating its 10th century. The first secretary was particularly interested in the difficult reconstruction of the old town, which is listed among the most beautiful architectural works in Poland. Edward Gierek visited the newly opened press and book club and the regional museum in the reconstructed town hall. At the end of his stay Edward Gierek met the executive of the Voivodship Party Committee.

REPORTAGE ON VERDET MEETINGS WITH LEADERS DURING MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

28 June Meeting With Kosygin

AU281902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 28/6/1979--Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, present at the proceedings of the CEMA session in Moscow, met on June 28, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

During the interview the course of collaboration and economic exchanges between the two countries was analysed and the wish of both sides to develop during the next years the cooperation and specialization in production, to increase the reciprocal deliveries of goods, to intensify the economic relations on all planes, in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was expressed.

The interview took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Strougal

AU281904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 28/6/1979--Prime Minister Ilie Verdet met on Thursday, June 28, Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Government of Czechoslovakia.

Aspects of the economic relations between the two countries, of the Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation and collaboration were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

Vietnamese Premier Meeting

AU281905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 28/6/1979--On June 28 Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, had a friendly interview with Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During the interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they expressed the wish to develop continuously the relations between the two parties and countries, in the spirit of the links of friendship, collaboration and mutual understanding for the benefit of the Romanian and the Vietnamese peoples, for the cause of socialism and peace.

Meeting With Todorov

AU281911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 28/6/1979--On June 28, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, met Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. The two heads of government analysed, in a friendly atmosphere, problems regarding the development of the economic relations between Romania and Bulgaria and the expansion of their cooperation in production and the diversification of the trade exchanges.

Interview With Lazar

AU281954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 28/6/1979--On June 28, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, attending the 33rd session of the CMEA, had an interview with Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of Hungary, the head of the Hungarian delegation participating in the CMEA session.

Problems related to the development of the economic cooperation between Romania and Hungary, aspects of the bilateral trade exchanges were approached in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

The common wish was expressed to expand the bilateral economic relations in the spirit of the understanding and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY'S IVAN STAMBOLIC

Tours in Ploesti

AU291542 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Accompanied by Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, who is currently on a visit to Romania, has visited Ploesti where he toured the petrochemical combine and the state agricultural farm. In the afternoon Ivan Stambolic will meet with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who will receive him at the Neptun summer resort on the Black Sea coast.

29 June Meeting With Ceausescu

AU292040 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Today at Neptun resort President Nicolae Ceausescu received Comrade Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, who is on a visit to our country.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, relations which are continuously expanding and developing in the spirit of the agreements concluded on the occasion of meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. They expressed the common desire to intensify Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation, to diversify their cooperation in many areas, and to expand the economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between Romania and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Thus, the two sides emphasized the good results attained together in the construction of the power and navigation systems of iron gates I and II, and highlighted the possibilities existing for intensifying this cooperation in fully capitalizing on the Danube hydro-power potential. They expressed the conviction that expanding the cooperation and relations of good neighborliness between Romania and Serbia serves the cause of general development of the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation, in the interests of our peoples and of peace and progress in Europe and in the world.

Agreements, End of Visit

LD302313 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 30 (TANJUG)--Republican Premier of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia Ivan Stanbolic's three-day visit to Romania ended here today after an aide-memoire was signed.

The document contains all the accords and conclusions reached by the two sides on cooperation in the mechanical engineering, chemical, petro-chemical, electrical-power and electronic industries. The document also includes the two sides' proposals for the introduction of new forms of long-term cooperation and, especially, industrial cooperation in the production of buses, lorries and some chemical-industry products and for the further exploitation of the Danube's hydro-power potentials.

DELEGATION OF U.S. GOVERNORS DEPARTS 1 JULY

AU011910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/7/1979--Delegation of U.S. governors, representing the U.S. National Governors' Association, made up of William G. Milliken, governor of Michigan, chairman of the association; Robert D. Ray, governor of Iowa; and Richard D. Lamm, governor of Colorado, and their wives, left Bucharest on Sunday morning, after a Romanian visit paid at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES BUCHAREST

AU011913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/7/1979--Joseph Phiri, minister of international affairs [as received] of the Republic of Zambia, left Bucharest on July 1, after a visit to Romania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT

Ceausescu Reception

AU292045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic and supreme commander of our armed forces, today received at Naptun resort Kamal Hasan 'Ali minister of defense and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is paying an official visit to our country.

The Egyptian minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from President Anwar as-Sadat, as well as the latter's great esteem and consideration and of sincere friendship. He said he has the distinguished mission to express, on behalf of President As-Sadat and of the Egyptian people, profound appreciation for the untiring activities and consistent support granted by Romania and its president to political-diplomatic efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Expressing thanks for the appreciation expressed, Comrade Ceausescu conveyed friendly greetings to President Anwar as-Sadat, and best wishes for progress, prosperity and peace to the Egyptian people.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and close cooperation between Romania and Egypt, and the important role played by the agreements concluded on the occasion of Romanian-Egyptian summit talks for promoting and expanding these relations. At the same time, they expressed the common desire to develop and expand the bilateral cooperation, in the international arena, too, for the benefit of our peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The two sides emphasized the importance of close relations of friendship between the armies of the two states, as part and parcel of the general development of the good Romanian-Egyptian relations.

The sides also exchanged views on certain current international issues, especially in connection with the situation in the Middle East. In this context, the Romanian president emphasized the need to continue efforts to achieve a general peace in the Middle East through political negotiations and by solving in this way the problems in that area, so as to bring about Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to settle the Palestinian problem through recognition of that people's right to self-determination and by establishing an independent Palestinian state, and to secure the independence and integrity of all the states in the area.

They stressed that a lasting peace in the world is not thinkable without resolute steps toward disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, toward reducing armaments and troops. Such measures would contribute to strengthening detente, trust and cooperation in the world.

30 June Departure

AU301835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 30 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1979--General Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the military delegation accompanying him on the official visit to Romania, left Bucharest on June 30.

SRI LANKA TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU011915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1979--Lalith Athulathmudali, minister of commerce and navigation of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka, arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania.

YEMENI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'EARLY JULY'

AU291435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/6/1979--The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Yemen, Muhammad Salih Muti Yafa'i, will pay an official visit to Romania in early July inst [instant] upon the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD PLENARY SESSION 6 JULY

AU291315 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] Bureau has decided that the proceedings in plenum of the 9th session of the GNA 7th legislature be resumed Friday, 6 July, at 0700 GMT.

BRIEFS

WEST BERLIN DELEGATION--Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/6/1979--A delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of West Berlin led by Horst Elfe, chairman of the chamber, paid a visit to Romania over June 26-28, 1979. During its sojourn in Romania the delegation had interviews and working meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. They discussed on the occasion aspects regarding the further development of the economic relations between Romanian and West Berlin companies and enterprises. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TURBAY-LED COLOMBIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Tito Luncheon Toast

LD292218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--In his toast at the formal luncheon in honor of the Colombian president, President Tito said:

Mr President, Mrs Turbay, dear friends, it gives me pleasure to be able to welcome you as the first president of friendly Colombia who has visited Yugoslavia. I welcome you wholeheartedly and want you to be happy in our country. We know how much effort the people and government of Colombia are making to preserve peace and security, to promote speedier economic development and social progress. From our own experience we know what difficulties have to be surmounted on that road. We assure you that we are following your efforts with sympathy and we wish Colombia progress in every way.

It gives me pleasure to stress the friendly character of relations between Yugoslavia and Colombia. Our wish is to considerably promote cooperation in various fields in which objective possibilities exist. I am convinced that your visit and the talks which we have held will contribute to a more dynamic development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Mr President, Yugoslavia and Colombia are linked by mutual efforts aimed at preserving peace and strengthening security and building more just economic and political relations in the world, so that all the countries can enjoy the fruits of their independence and are able to develop freely. And all this presupposes the indispensability of all the countries' active and equal participation in the settling of the most important international questions.

Nonalined and developing countries are exerting enormous efforts to build a new international economic order. Our two countries are deeply involved in realizing this important goal, which the entire international community has set for itself through the decisions of the United Nations. Regrettably many developed countries, as has recently been shown at the UNCTAD session in Manila, are not yet prepared to overcome narrow and short-term interests and, with full responsibility for the future, to embark on measures leading to the settling of the biggest problems of the present-day world. Failure to deal with the accumulated and extremely serious problems in international economic relations leads to unforseeable dangers to international relations as a whole, with consequences which will inevitably hit all countries.

It is high time to embark, through the joint efforts of the entire international community, on constructive talks which, by virtue of their inital results, would start the process of changing relations which are based on inequality and would start the process of creating the conditions needed for the prosperity of all countries. Experience from the most recent past proves beyond any doubt that the democratic processes, emancipation of countries and general development cannot be stopped by anything. The sooner this reality is understood, the easier it will be to find generally acceptable solutions which insure stability and progress in the world. In this connection we attach particular significance to cooperation between developing countries. As a result, we view with understanding and sympathy the regional economic integration of the countries of Latin America, which reflects the aspiration of your continent for liberation from economic and other forms of dependence. These aspirations are common to all developing countries.

I want to stress with satisfaction that today two-thirds of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are working, in various capacities and in various ways, to realize the policy of nonalinement. This number will soon increase again. I see this as a strong confirmation of the vitality and constant growth of the role and influence of the nonalined policy. The majority of countries see this policy, based on the original principles and the nonbloc orientation, as a mainstay and guarantee of their independence and as an inspiration in the efforts to build a better world. I am convinced that the unity of nonalined countries will be strengthened at the next summit of nonalined countries, due to be held on Latin American soil, in Havana. This will also increase their ability to made an even more effective contribution, through the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement, to the settling of accumulated problems in the world and the realization of the high goals which we have set ourselves for the benefit of all people and all nations.

Mr. President, I am convinced that your visit will significantly contribute to the further development of closer relations between our two friendly countries and to the promotion of cooperation in many fields of common interest.

The similarity between our views on the most important problems which attack the attention of the world has enabled me to see even more clearly for myself how close to one another the aspirations of many countries are today regardless of geographical distances and of differences in the level of development and state systems between them. This shows at the same time that international cooperation is more necessary today than ever before in order to achieve peace, security and general progress in the world.

I raise this glass to the health of the president of Colombia and Mrs Turbay, to the health of your aides, to your success in the efforts which you are making for the progress of your country; to friendship and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Colombia.

Turbay Luncheon Toast

LD292224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, June 29 (TANJUG)--Replying to the toast of his host, Yugoslav President Tito, Colombian President Turbay Ayala stated that Yugoslavia and Colombia tirelessly stimulate the principles of peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmanent and that this, unhaltably, brings them closer together not only in the political sphere, but also in the field of high values of human morals. The two countries, he said, are drawn closer also by the high spirit which Yugoslavia expresses in international cooperation, especially with developing countries.

President Turbay Ayala named President Tito "one of the greatest statesmen of this century," emphasizing that he is made such by "his clear vision of major events which shook the history of the contemporary world, his brave positions which he took in face of important problems of our time and his efficient activity for the achievement of the world peace."

For the president of Colombia President Tito is "the inspirer of one of the most original political-economic models in the world and founder of the movement of the non-aligned countries" and "immensely respected person not only by his people but also by the entire mankind--as a hero of almost legendary features."

Yugoslavia, Turbay Ayala continued, has succeeded in uniting the advantages of the socialization of property and the management of enterprises with the efficiency of the mechanism of the free market.

Yugoslav activities in international affairs inspire Colombia also, since the growing disappointment caused by the reluctance of industralized countries to accept the justifiable demands of the developing countries is the reason for a new concept of internacional solidarity, based on the greater cooperation between the developing countries themselves, the Colombian president said. Yugoslav and Colombian activities are being carried out within the framework of systems which differ in regard to institutions and mechanisms, but which are identical in aims and concepts which represent the common good, said President Turbay Ayala and added that the furthering of relations with countries such as Yugoslavia, which can proudly show the world its magnificent achievements in economic and social development, is of great importance to Colombia.

Continuation of Tito-Turbay Talks

LD291950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, June 29 (TANJUG)--Talks between Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Turbay Ayala of Colombia continued today. President Turbay Ayala spoke of the situation in Latin America from the standpoint of relations on the continent and the influence of the international situation on the situation and trends in Latin American countries. He also referred to certain troublespots, such as Nicaragua. The Colombian president stressed that relations among Latin American countries are characterized by co-existence and the respect for the right to self-determination.

President Tito expecially spoke on the Latin American countries' integration into the non-aligned movement and their increasingly significant role in this movement, which is confirmed by the fact that the next non-aligned summit will be held in Havana. President Tito expressed the conviction that the sixth non-aligned summit will contribute to the further strengthening of the authentic principles of non-alignment. Tito also spoke of the need for a worldwide relaxation and for detente to become universal. He also spoke of the activity in preparations for the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, stressing in particular the need for the Mediterranean to become a zone of peace and cooperation.

In considering topical international issues, the two presidents devoted particular attention to world crises and the need for peaceful solutions. Presidents Tito and Turbay Ayala noted that the realization of a new international economic order has been slowed down, as was evident at the last UNCTAD session. They expressed the belief that the sixth non-aligned summit will give fresh stimuli and initiatives for the creation of more equitable economic relations. The two presidents positively assessed the development so far of Yugoslav-Colombian relations. They pressed for the promotion of these relations in all domains, expecially the economic, scientific-technical and cultural-educational fields.

Tito-Turbay Exchange of Orders

LD300525 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kragujevac, June 29 (TANJUG)--President of Colombia Turbay Ayala this afternoon visited Kragujevac (the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Servia), where he toured departments of the "Crvena Zastava" works, Yugoslavia's largest car manufacturer.

Heads of this enterprise informed President Turbay Ayala on the manufacturing programme and possibilities of the works. Already for the twelve years "Zastava" has been exporting motor-cars to Colombia, where "Zastava" cars are even today least costly and highly popular.

Before returning to Belgrade and visiting Kragujevac the Colombian President was the guest at a luncheon given for him in White Villa at Brioni by President Tito.

At Brioni President Turbay Ayala presented to President Tito the Order of the Boyaca Great Eagle, the highest Colombian decoration, established on the occasion of the last and fiercest battle for Colombia's independence. President Tito conferred the Order of the Great Yugoslav Star on the Colombian president.

Turbay Press Conference

LD011456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks which I have had with President Tito are among the most meaningful and most constructive I ever had. These are the words with which Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala assessed his talks with Tito on Brioni at a press conference today.

Replying to questions by numerous Yugoslav and foreign journalists accredited in Belgrade, the Colombian president said among other things:

During the talks with President Tito we dealt with various issues of international activity and bilateral cooperation. We analyzed the events which threaten world peace--issues which could bring about crises--and also the need to strengthen forces which contribute to the safeguarding of peace and the relaxation of tension in the world. We talked and agreed on the need to strengthen nonalined countries in the spirit of the principles as laid down by Tito, An-Nasir and Nehru. We believe that such a nonalined movement, consolidated in line with such principles, represents an irreplaceable factor in achieving and safeguarding world peace.

In our talks we also discussed the high prices of oil and of energy in general. We believe that this issue too should be discussed within the United Nations. We also discussed bilateral relations which we strengthened by concluding various agreements and thus opening up possibilities for a further dialog. In this connection Turbay Ayala said that he had invited President Tito to visit Colombia and that this had been accepted with pleasure.

The basic characteristic of the talks which President Tito and I held, Turbay Ayala said, was the identity of views and stands which Yugoslavia and Colombia have in the international sphere. Both sides expressed agreement on the need to establish a new international economic order in the world; they advocated arms control, both of nuclear as well as conventional weapons; the consolidation of forces which contribute to the relaxation of tension; and the strengthening of those forums where the small and the insufficiently developed peoples could not merely speak on their own behalf but where their opinions would also be respected.

To the question put by the correspondent of the Spanish Agency EFE why Colombia continued to be only an observer in the nonalined movement, President Turbay Ayala replied:

The rules of the nonalined countries do not provide any restrictions to a country to become a full member. We believe that in that movement there is much breadth and that the name "nonalined" should correspond not merely to the movement but also to its composition and the activity of the movement in the international sphere.

In this respect we expect to see results from the Havana summit. Colombia will also be present in Havana as an observer. We believe that the name "nonalined" should correspond to the activity of the nonalined countries, that they should behave in line with the basic principles of nonalinement which have existed from the very beginning. President Turbay Ayala then, replying to one of the questions, acquainted journalists with the fact that during the talks with President Tito the situation in Latin America and in Nicaragua had been discussed. He said: On that occasion I told President Tito that the countries which are members of the Andean Pact had submitted within the framework of the Organization of American States the proposal which was subsequently accepted by a total of 17 countries, members of that organization--a proposal which calls for the withdrawal of Somoza and the establishment of a new national government which would embrace all sectors and all democratic forces in that country in order that democratic rights be respected in Nicaragua and not be trampled upon as up to now. Of course, this would be a provisional government the task of which would be to organize general democratic elections, and in this way a truly national government would be established. This would represent a way out of the existing situation in Nicaragua. We discussed all these issues and we clearly condemned the present situation in Nicaragua which we consider to represent a factor of unrest in international relations. My country is following vigilantly this process so that it will not turn in a direction dangerous for peace in this region of the world and farther afield, the Colombian president said at the end of his press conference.

Immediately after the press conference, President Turbay Ayala and his entourage left Belgrade for Dubrovnik. At Surcin Airport he was seen off by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly; and others. Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, SFRY ambassador in Colombia Ladislav Varga, and others also left with the Colombian president for Dubrovnik.

Markovic Dinner for Turbay

LD011720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG)--In proposing a toast to President Ayala of Colombia at a formal dinner in his honor, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, emphasized last night that the talks President Ayala had had with President Tito were an exceptionally important development in Yugoslav-Colombian relations and an important contribution to strengthening and multiplying the ties of understanding and cooperation between the two countries. Responding to Markovic's toast, President Ayala said that of very high importance for him was that he considered the problems of the nonaligned movement with President Tito in view of the fact that it was just in Yugoslavia that, as he said, "Prime Minister Nehru and President Tito and An-Nasir defined the principles and orientation of the nonaligned movement". "I believe that President Tito's presence in Havana will contribute to preserving and consolidating these principles of the non-aligned movement, conceived here", the Colombian president said in conclusion.

Turbay Dubrovnik Arrival

LD012248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dubrovnik--Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country, arrived in Dubrovnik this morning.

At Cilipi Airport the president of the Colombian Republic, his wife and the members of his party were welcomed by Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly, and his wife.

City Officials' Dinner for Turbay

LD012250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly, gave a dinner in Kroacija Hotel in Cavtat tonight in honor of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, who is staying in Dubrovnik today as part of his official and friendly visit to our country. Senior officials in the Colombian president's party and, on the Yugoslav side, Rudi Kolak, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, Ladislav Varga, Yugoslav ambassador to Colombia, and other officials attended the dinner.

Ljubicic-Camacho Meeting

LD301930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, Colombian minister of defense, who is a member of the Colombian state delegation, and had a long, cordial and friendly meeting with him.

Tourism Agreement

LD301931 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav-Colombia agreement on cooperation in tourism was signed here this evening. The agreement expresses the two governments' readiness to stimulate and assist the development of cooperation between interested organisations in the field. The agreement also states the need for expanding tourist traffic, promoting tourist propaganda and in general the interchange of experience in tourism.

Turbay 2 July Departure

LD020826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Dubrovnik--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala left Yugoslavia by special plane at 0815 this morning, following an official and friendly visit which lasted several days. President Turbay was seen off at the Dubrovnik Cilipi Airport by Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic; Ladislav Varga, Yugoslav ambassador to Colombia; Mauricio Samper, Colombian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other personalities.

STAVREV-LED DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD291428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who headed the Yugoslav delegation at the 33d session of CEMA, returned from Moscow today. The delegation comprised Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milenko Ostojic, permanent SFRY representative in CEMA; and others. The delegation issued the following press statement on its participation in the CEMA session:

The Yugoslav delegation took part in the 33d session of CEMA at the invitation of the Government of the Soviet Union in keeping with the agreement between the SFRY Government and CEMA on the participation of representatives in the work of CEMA's organs.

During the formal part of the session, which marked the 30th anniversary of the founding and the beginning of the work of CEMA, the Yugoslav delegation stressed that the past 15 years of cooperation between Yugoslavia and CEMA, based on the 1964 agreement, had been successful and that there was a real basis for the further development and promotion of this cooperation within the framework of the above-mentioned agreement.

At this session CEMA member countries considered and approved long-term orientation programs of cooperation in transport and industry, as well as in a section of machine building indispensable for the realization of the two above-mentioned programs. In this way CEMA member countries, bearing in mind the long-term orientation programs of cooperation adopted at last year's session with regard to raw materials, energy, fuel, machinery building, agriculture and the food industry, rounded off the program of long-term cooperation up to 1990 in the most important fields of the economy.

Yugoslavia, as a socialist self-managing and nonalined community, is interested in and strives for the comprehensive development and promotion of economic relations and cooperation with all the countries of the world, including the economic groupings, on a mutually beneficial basis. CEMA member countries are our significant economic partners. Commodity trading with these countries accounts for about one third of Yugoslavia's commodity trade with foreign countries.

Our organizations of associated labor conclude cooperation transactions and sign long-term arrangements also with partners from CEMA member countries. In recent years, in addition to bilateral arrangements, organizations of associated labor have also concluded multilateral arrangements with their partners within the CEMA framework. It is thus natural that our economy should be interested in gauging the possibility for its participation in the realization of a number of projects resulting from the long-term orientation program within the framework of CEMA. Proceeding from this, the Yugoslav delegation underlined our economy's interest at this session again and stressed the readiness for a joint search for the participation of organizations of associated labor in realizing certain projects on a long-term, mutually beneficial basis.

With regard to a number of projects within the sphere of the orientation programs of cooperation approved at an earlier stage, organizations of associated labor have already expressed their interest in participating in their realization and are already participating in some of them.

One of the biggest projects within the sphere of these programs is undoubtedly multilateral cooperation and specialization in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, in which our organizations of associated labor expressed interest and in preparing the agreement in which they took part. During the session this agreement was finalized and signed by the Yugoslav delegation as well. The agreement enables our organizations of associated labor concerned to specialize in the production of and deliver certain installations for nuclear power stations to CEMA member countries within the framework of JUMEL, the business association of Yugoslav machinery building and electrical machinery building. We expect that in realizing this agreement possibilities will be created for the further expansion of this cooperation within the framework of increased deliveries of equipment for the SFRY.

The Yugoslav delegation met with a cordial welcome from the hosts and with a good organization and working atmosphere at the session.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FADILJ HODZA VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

Marcos, Hodza Dinner Speeches

LD291320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0953 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Manila, June 29 (TANJUG)--By its struggle for independence, by its fine achievements in internal development and the role it has been playing under President Tito's leadership on the international scene for years now, Yugoslavia has become an inspiring example for all the developing countries, has said President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines in his toast at a formal dinner in honor of Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, now on a visit to the Philippines.

Noting that the Philippines started its opening towards the socialist countries after the cold-war period by establishing diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, Marcos said that the time has confirmed the wisdom of this decision. Yugoslavia plays the role of an unselfish defender and leader of all the countries which struggle for more equitable economic relations in the world and for the preservation of their independence.

Yugoslavia's importance comes all the more to expression because of the personality of its legendary President Tito, Marcos underlined. The World-War-Two experience of Tito-led partisan army is an example inspiring all those who struggle for independence or feel threatened, he said.

In his reply to this toast, Fadilj Hodza emphasized that Yugoslav-Philippine relations have been developing successfully and expressed Yugoslavia's wish to further promote relations and cooperation with the Philippines in all fields. Yugoslavia very attentively follows the Philippine president's (?endeavours) and his contribution to the efforts of the developing countries to establish new economic relations in the world, that came particularly to expression at the recent UNCTAD session in Manila, he said.

Referring to the international situation, Fadilj Hodza expressed Yugoslavia's concern at the present development of the situation in the region of Southeast Asia. Yugoslavia has, as the Philippines and other ASEAN and a majority of U.N. member countries have done, taken a consistent stand--it has come out in favour of stopping military interventions and withdrawing all foreign troops from alien territories and for a negotiated settlement of the crisis while respecting the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter and the nonaligned policy, he said.

The decisions of the recent nonaligned meeting in Colombo have strengthened the original principles of the nonaligned movement and its role, Hodza said.

29 June Hodza Activities

LD292136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Manila, June 29 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza held talks in Manila today with high-ranking Philippine officials.

Fadilj Hodza arrived here yesterday on a four-day official visit to the Philippines, as head of a Yugoslav state delegation.

Fadilj Hodza and Acting Foreign Minister Jose Ingles exchanged views on bilateral relations and on the role of the non-aligned movement in solution of current international problems.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the Philippines are permeated with the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. Thanks to this there exist possibilities of cooperation between the two countries continuing to expand in all fields, it was noted at the talks.

Fadilj Hodza informed the acting minister of foreign affairs that the Yugoslav Government attaches great importance to the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Havana and that it will [word indistinct] all former nonaligned meetings, will contribute to the further strengthening of unity and action capability of the nonaligned movement.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation today had talks with the president of the Provisional National Assembly of the Philippines, Querube Makalintal, during which they discussed the functioning of the assembly systems in the two countries.

The Yugoslav delegation, accompanied by Mrs Imelda Marcos, wife of the Philippine president, later visited the Centre for Population Growth Control, the Centre for Improving Child Nutrition and Welfare, and the Centre for the Application of Modern Technology in various economic branches. All these institutions were founded at the initiative of Mrs Marcos, under whose patronage they are significantly contributing to the solving of social and economic problems in the country.

Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza this evening gave a dinner in honour of President Marcos and Mrs Marcos.

Hodza-Marcos 30 June Talks

LD302307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Manila, June 30 (TANJUG)--President Marcos for the Philippines today thanked Yugoslavia for the support given to the Philippine application for the observer status in the non-aligned movement.

A Yugoslav state delegation, headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza, which is visiting the Philippines, spent the whole day today with President Marcos and members of the Philippine Government on a cruise in the Manila Bay.

(?Discussing) the exhaustive exchange of views on the non-aligned movement and, especially preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit [in] Havana, Fadilj Hodza informed President Marcos about the great importance Yugoslavia attaches to the Havana summit. Yugoslavia hopes, Hodza said, that all non-aligned countries will contribute to the success of the Havana conference with the aim of further strengthening the unity and action capacity of the non-aligned movement.

During the exchange of views on the international situation and, in particular, detente and trouble spots in South-East Asia, the Middle East and southern Africa, President Marcos and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza established that the governments of Yugoslavia and the Philippines have similar or identical views on many international questions.

It was noted, among other things, that Yugoslavia and the Philippines urge a peaceful solution of all disputes which have led to armed conflicts in Indochina and the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from foreign territories.

In this context, President Marcos stated that the problem of refugees from South-East Asia has acquired disturbing proportions and that the ASEAN member-countries have requested the immediate engagement of the United Nations in the solution of the problem.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO ZAIRE BY SERGEJ KRAIGHER

29 June Kinshasa Arrival

LD292012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kinshasa, June 29 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher arrived in Kinshasa today for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Zaire.

At the Ndjili Airport, Sergej Kraigher and members of the Yugoslav delegation were welcomed with high honors by political commissar and President of the Assembly of Zaire Ilea Songo Amba and other ranking officials.

During the day, Sergej Kraigher and the Yugoslav delegation are expected to talk with their host, President of the Assembly Ilea Songo Amba.

Tour of Zairean Assembly

LD300526 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

["Pool item"]

[Text] Kinshasa, June 29 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher and members of the Yugoslav delegation today visited the Assembly of Zaire and talked with the host, President of the Assembly Ileo Songo Amba.

On this occasion, views were exchanged on the activities of nonaligned countries prior to the sixth summit in Havana. Both sides positively assessed the activities of the non-aligned in preparations for the sixth summit, following the Coordinating Bureau's meeting this month in Colombo.

During the Kraigher-Songo Amba talks, the necessity of the establishment of a new international economic order was underlined.

The two sides positively assessed the development of bilateral relations so far, stressing the need to deepen and expand cooperation, especially in the economic field.

Assembly President Dinner for Kraigher

LD302320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kinshasa, June 30 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Zaire have chosen a common historical road, non-alignment, and they categorically strive for the independence of choice about one's own future and identity, Zaire Assembly President Ileo Songo Amba stated in the toast at a dinner he offered here in honor of Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher and the Yugoslav delegation paying an official and friendly visit to Zaire.

The Zaire Assembly president set out his country's commitment to the authentic principles of the non-aligned movement and urged the consistent implementation of and respect for these principles. He underlined that the non-aligned movement offers real possibilities for the solution of problems encountered by developing countries.

Ileo Songo Amba paid recognition to president Tito as a leading statesman in the non-aligned movement.

The Zaire Assembly president assessed as favorable the development of Zaire-Yugoslav relations. In reply to his host's toast, Sergej Kraigher called for the unity of action of the non-aligned and the preservation of the broad and democratic character of the movement as an independent and non-bloc factor in international affairs.

Sergej Kraigher set out that the ties of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire rest on the two countries' own choice of the policy of non-alignment and the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries for peace, security and equal international cooperation.

Sergej Kraigher urged the development of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire at the economic and scientific-technical levels.

Underlining that Africa alone can and must solve its problems by peaceful means and within the generally accepted principles, Kraigher set out the very important role which the Organization of African Unity plays in this. Kraigher called for political and material support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Mobuto-Kraigher Meeting

LD011638 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kinshasa, July 1 (TANJUG)--President Mobutu of Zaire last night received Sergej Kraigher, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, who transmitted him an oral message from President Tito.

In the ensuing talk of some length, Mobutu and Kraigher interchanged opinions on a number of international problems, preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit and bilateral cooperation.

They asserted the need for the promotion of relations in all fields, particularly in the economic field where, they assessed, exist great possibilities for the development of cooperation.

Mobutu and Kraigher especially considered the situation in Africa, pointing to the need to offer larger material and political aid to the liberation movements in the south of Africa. They emphasized that the member countries of the nonaligned movement play a great role in preserving security and peace in Africa.

Mobutu and Kraigher considered preparations for the 6th non-aligned summit in Havana in which the two countries closely cooperate; they laid stress on the need for active participation by the member countries of the nonaligned movement in preparations for this summit. During the talk, the identity of opinions on the non-bloc and independent character of the nonaligned movement as well as on the importance and role of these countries in settling international problems was confirmed.

Kraigher Departure

LD012110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2036 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kinshasa, July 1 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher, who was on an official visit to the Republic of Zaire, left Kinshasa today.

During his visit to Zaire, Sergej Kraigher conveyed to President Mobutu a message from President Tito.

At the talks between Kraigher and high-ranking Zairian officials the identity of positions on international problems and role of the non-aligned countries in the world was noted, as was the need to comprehensively develop bilateral relations and to strengthen cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

SAWP DELEGATION ENDS DAR ES SALAAM TALKS 30 JUNE

LD301812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, June 30 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, headed by Socialist Alliance Presidency member Dragomir Milojevic, today ended two-day talks in the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam and (?left) for Madagascar.

Milojevic and O.A.U. Liberation Committee Executive-Secretary Hashim Mbita today assessed as favorable the development of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Col Hashim Mbita thanked Yugoslavia for the regular assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa and the consistent support of the Socialist Alliance to the movements and the O.A.U. Liberation Committee.

The Socialist Alliance delegation will in Madagascar be the guest of the National Front for the Defense of the Socialist Revolution of Madagascar; and in the Republic of Seychelles, which it will visit next, of the Progressive Front of the People of Seychelles.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Ikonic-Nabulyato Meeting

LD292156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice-Premier Branislav Ikonic and Robinson Nabulyato, speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, today exchanged views on the possibilities of furthering relations between the two nonaligned countries.

Both sides concluded that Yugoslavia and Zambia are successfully cooperating in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect, and that the friendly relations and meetings between Presidents Tito and Kaunda give special significance to mutual relations.

The two sides also emphasized the necessity of furthering present successful economic relations, for which there are very favourable possibilities.

Nabulyato is visiting Yugoslavia as head of the Zambian parliamentary delegation.

Markovic-Nabulyato Talks

LD300535 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2124 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Zambia consider it necessary to invest further efforts for the fullest possible re-affirmation of the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement. These fundamental principles relate to the role of the movement as an autonomous and independent factor in international relations.

This was emphasized this evening at the talks between Yugoslavia's and Zambia's parliamentary delegations, headed by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic and speaker of the Zambian National Assembly Robinson Nabulyato.

The Zambian delegation is on a several-day friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The two sides today pointed out that there exist certain dangers and forces which want to weaken in various ways the non-aligned movement in anticipation of the summit in Havana.

The two delegations especially considered the problem of decolonization of southern Africa as one of crucial international questions. In that respect, it was said, Zambia, as a front-line state, has an exceptionally important place.

As for Yugoslav-Zambian relations it was said that they have been successfully developing for years and that they represent a good example of co-operation between two developing countries.

Markovic, Nabulyato Toasts

LD301112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Zambia are deeply attached to the policy of nonalignment as an irreplaceable factor in internatonal relations, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, pointed out while proposing a toast for the visiting parliamentary delegation of Zambia at the dinner he gave in their honor here last night.

The Zambian delegation led by Robinson Nabulyato, speaker of the National Assembly, is on a several-day friendly visit to Yugoslavia now.

In his toast, Markovic underlined the exceptional importance of political preparations for the forthcoming summit in Havana and the role President Kaunda plays in strengthening and further affirming the nonaligned movement.

Referring to the situation in the south of Africa, Markovic noted that the Yugoslav peoples give support and aid to the liberation movements in this region and asserted that Yugoslavia will do so in the future as well.

Speaker Nabulyato thanked for the aid Yugoslavia extends to his country in the development of its economy as well as for Yugoslavia's support and aid in the struggle being waged by the peoples in the south of Africa for freedom.

Speaker Nabulyato particularly pointed out Yugoslav President Tito's exceptional role as one of the founders of the nonaligned movement.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBAN CP POLITBURO MEMBER RODRIGUEZ

30 June Belgrade Arrival

LD301155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, arrived in our country today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Mirta Rodriguez, personal adviser to the vice president of the Council of State, and Jose Viera, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived with Rodriguez.

At Belgrade airport Rodriguez was met by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Cvijeto Job, head of the nonalined countries group in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Branko Vemic, director of the group for nonalined countries in the LCY Central Committee Presidium's international cooperation section.

Also present at the arrival was Jose Valdes Espinosa, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the SFRY.

Talks between Aleksandar Grlickov and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will start this afternoon in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Grlickov-Rodriguez Talks

LD011408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1271 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks between Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, have began at the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Views were exchanged on the state of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party and on topical issues regarding preparations for the sixth nonalined summit in Havana.

In the talks which are being held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual respect, the following are taking part: Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Cvijeto Job, head of the nonalined countries group in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others. On the Cuban side: Jose Viera, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jose Valdes Espinosa, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the SFRY, and others.

Aleksandar Grlickov gave a luncheon today in honor of the Cuban guests.

ALEKSANDAR GRLICKOV RECEIVES PCF'S MAXIME GREMETZ

LD302332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had cordial and frank talks today with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF]. They dealt in particular with the issues of relations and co-operation between the LCY and the PCF.

Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the talks.

KING OF MALAYSIA MEETS ENVOY, DISCUSSES NONALINEMENT

LD301829 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 30 (TANJUG)--Malaysia firmly stands on the positions of preserving the principles and goals of the non-aligned movement. The fact that the non-aligned movement will include 94 countries by the sixth summit in Havana unequivocally speaks of non-alignment's immense importance in the world. King Sultan Tunku Ahmad Shah of Malaysia has set out this when receiving the credentials of new Yugoslav Ambassador to Malaysia Lazar Mustitski.

The King of Malaysia said that Yugoslavia and Malaysia play an important part in the preservation of the values and the true spirit of non-alignment.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VLASKALIC-LED LCY DELEGATION U.S. VISIT

Talks With Republican Leaders

LD291524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 29 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency has had talks here with a number of Republican Party officials. Two days ago, the LCY delegation had contacts with Democratic Party representatives. The delegation is visiting the U.S. as guest of the Democratic and Republican parties. Members of the delegation, headed by LCY Presidency member Tihomir Vlaskalic, met first with Republican National Committee Chairman Bill Brock, and later with several members of the [Republican] National Committee.

The LCY delegation left here for California this morning.

Visit to California

LD012114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 1 (TANJUG)--During a two-day visit to California, a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, headed by Presidency member Dr. Tihomir Vlaskalic (?held a) number of meetings with Californian social and political officials.

In San Francisco, the Yugoslav delegation had a meeting with representatives of several trade unions. It was informed on U.S. trade union organizations and their activities. At the request of the trade union representatives, members of the Yugoslav delegation spoke extensively on the Yugoslav system of workers self-management. During the meeting, the representatives of the U.S. trade unions showed great interest in the Yugoslav self-management system and the role the Yugoslav trade unions play in it.

PRC BANKING DELEGATION LEAVES BELGRADE 30 JUNE

LD302131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Chinese banking delegation led by Li Bachua, governor of the People's Bank of the PRC, left Belgrade today. The delegation visited Zagreb and Ljubljana and had talks with representatives of business banks and with governors of the national banks of the republics.

Comrade Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance, also received the Chinese banking delegation.

SWEDISH OFFICIAL GIVES DETAILS OF AID PROGRAMS, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD300942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Eva Winther, Swedish immigration minister [title as received], who spent several days on an official visit to Yugoslavia, left for Stockholm today. According to Eva Winther, the Swedish Government has granted Yugoslavia, through the OECD, 1 million kronas for a research project concerning the program of providing new jobs in regions of our country from which there is considerable emigration. She also said the Swedish Government has decided to give aid, through the Red Cross, of Krl.5 million for areas in Montenegro which had been stricken by earthquakes.

TANJUG REPORTS SFRY CONSUMER GOODS FAIR IN MOSCOW

LD292242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29 (TANJUG)--An international exhibition of consumer goods opened here today. On some 5,000 sq meters of fairgrounds, over 200 Yugoslav enterprises display their latest products in textiles, footwear, furniture, household appliances, sports equipment, food and other articles.

The large participation of Yugoslav enterprises in this exhibition speaks of the endeavors of Yugoslav business economists to enrich relations with the Soviet Union with new forms of cooperation. Yugoslav consumer goods account for only five percent of the overall Yugoslav-Soviet trade which last year totalled some 3.5 billion dollars.

Under the five-year agreement on economic cooperation (until 1980) Yugoslav consumer goods exports to the Soviet Union are foreseen to reach some 650 million dollars.

CONTRACTS ON GOODS EXCHANGE SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

LD292038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--Contracts have been signed for over 95 percent of Yugoslav-Soviet exchange foreseen for 1979. In the first five months of this year, Yugoslav-Soviet exchange was by about 11 percent larger than in the same period last year.

This was stated at talks concluded here today between Yugoslav Government member Radoje Kontic, and Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vitaliy Morozov.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH SPAIN

LD011810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 30, TANJUG--Consultations on international questions and the promotion of bilateral cooperation have been held here between representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

The two delegations were headed by Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Milos Melovski and Spanish Foreign Ministry Director-General Juan Duran Lorig.

TANJUG, PRENSA LATINA AGREE ON 'POOL' CONFERENCE

LD301310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Mihailo Saranovic, chief and executive editor of TANJUG, paid a 2-day visit to Havana, where he had talks with Gustavo Robreno, director of PRENSA LATINA, on cooperation between the two agencies and on reporting from the sixth summit conference on nonalined countries in September. They stressed the great importance of full reporting from this important conference and noted that Cuba was exerting great efforts to insure good working conditions at the conference for reporters, including those from agencies which are members of the nonalined countries' pool of agencies.

During the talks agreement was expressed that the second conference of the pool of nonalined countries' agencies, which had been postponed for a certain period of time, should be held in Belgrade following the sixth conference, if possible as early as October this year. Identical agreement was also reached in the talks which Saranovic held over the past few days with the news agencies in Peru, Panama and Mexico.

BORDER RALLY WITH BULGARIA HELD AT KRIVODOL

AU012130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The first border rally this year was held today at Donji Krivodol on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border. It was attended by several thousand citizens from the two neighboring countries.

The second rally is announced for 26 August in Dimitrovgrad, and a similar rally will be held on 7 October in the Bulgarian town of Dragoman. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1016 GMT on 1 July adds: "The border will be opened from 0600 until 1800 this evening. Yugoslav and Bulgarian citizens are free to cross over to each other's territory."

ALBANIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION VISITS KOSOVO

Talks With Counterparts

AU290800 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Pristina, 13 June, TANJUG--A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Albania led by Aleks Buda, chairman of this high scientific institution, has visited, together with Idriz Ajeti, president of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Pristina University Rectorate, the Institute of Albanian Studies, the Kosovo Historic Institute and the provincial library.

Leaders of these institutions, Prof Dr Feriz Krasnici, Academician Redzep Cosja, Academicians Ali Hadri and Bedri Hisa, informed the guests about the work and achievements of these institutions. In the talks held on this occasion the further development of cooperation with the corresponding institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Albania, within the framework of the agreement between the two academies which, as is expected, will be concluded within next few days, was discussed.

The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Albania was received today by Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Pristina Communal Assembly.

During its 10-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which the delegation is visiting as a guest of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts, the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Albania will visit a number of cultural-educational institutions and economic organizations.

Albania-Kosovo Academies Agreement

AU290803 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Pristina, 16 June, TANJUG--Representatives of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Albania and the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo signed an agreement in Pristina today on long-term cooperation between the two high scientific institutions and a protocol on the manner in which this agreement will be realized. The agreement was signed by Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Albania, and Idriz Ajeti, president of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts, in the presence of several members of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts.

This document envisages the joint cooperation of the two academies in the field of scientific research, particularly in the field of history, language, literature, folklore, culture and tradition of the Albanian people. The two academies will cooperate in the further training of scientific cadres, they will organize joint scientific expeditions and research, and they will exchange their staff in important scientific activities and literature and information of mutual interest.

The signing of the agreement was attended by Sokrat Plaka, Albanian ambassador in Belgrade, and Dr Imer Jaka, Kosovo provincial secretary for education, science and culture.

HODZA STRESSES INTEREST IN COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA

AU291557 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[M. Antic and R. Milacic report]

[Text] Pec, 24 June--In front of the monument to the revolution at the legendary Karagag, in Pec, about 150 surviving veterans of the First Kosovo-Metohija Shock Brigade have lined up in festive formation on the 35th anniversary of the formation of their brigade. The meeting today, in which several thousand people of Pec and the surrounding area participated, was attended by Fadilj Hodza, Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali, Dusan Ristic, Mihajlo Zvicer, Mehmed Malici, Muhamet Mustafa and People's Heroes Pavle Jovicevic and Petar Brajevic, in addition to representatives of sociopolitical organizations from the province and other republics.

After the people's hero Dusan Djordjevic, one of the commanders of this glorious brigade, had reported to Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the meeting was opened by Danilo Vasic, president of the veterans federation of Pec and a veteran of the brigade.

Fadilj Hodza, commander of the headquarters of the National Liberation Army and the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia for Kosovo, spoke to the surviving veterans and the participants in the meeting on the battle history and the importance of the first Kosovo-Metohija shock brigade in the fateful days of our revolution.

Fadilj Hodza's Speech

Recalling that the First Kosovo-Metohija Shock Brigade was formed on 24 June 1944 in the vicinity of the village of Zbaze, in western Macedonia, Fadilj Hodza said that it was composed of three battalions bearing the names of our legendary communists Bor Vukmirovic, Ramiz Sadiki and Aca Markovic--and that Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Slovenes, Russians, Italians and others were in its ranks. Therefore it was justly called a brigade of brotherhood and unity from the first day of its existence and activities.

Shoulder to shoulder with Kosovo partisans, the third and the fifth Albanian shock brigades shed their blood in incessant fighting over almost 2 months for the liberation of Kosovo and the district of Kukes from Nazis and Ballistas. This in fact was the continuation of the joint struggle of the Yugoslav and the Albanian partisans and military units which began as early as January 1941 [date as published].

The veterans of Kosovo will never forget the love which the people of Albania manifested toward them and they will never forget the very successful cooperation with the fighters of Albania. They fought many battles together.

Hodza then said that following the liberation of their country the Albanian leadership, in agreement with the leadership of Yugoslavia, sent two partisan divisions to help in the complete destruction and expulsion of Hitler's fascist hordes from the soil of Yugoslavia. Our people welcomed these divisions with love as their own fighters. They carried out their task honorably.

The joint struggle of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the people of Albania which had started in 1941, the blood shed in the struggle against the common enemy, brotherly, sincere and comprehensive cooperation between the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Albania will remain as the brightest page in the history of the two neighboring peoples and their revolutions.

We wish to cooperate with Albania now on the basis of these traditions, Hodza continued, with full respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference. On these foundations and proceeding from mutual benefit, we wish to cooperate both in the economic and cultural fields, as well as in other usual spheres in which all countries are interested. Proceeding from such a desire, we direct our activities and avoid quarrels and do not enter into so-called ideological discussions nor reply to certain attacks.

We believe that moves which do not accord with the said principles run against the interests and wishes of the peoples of both our countries. We are convinced that the advancement and expansion of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation is in the interest of the two countries, the people of Albania and the peooples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and in the interest of the strengthening of peace and stability in the Balkans.

Fadilj Hodza then spoke about the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which on liberation began its renaissance and has asserted itself in our federation and the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a revolutionary factor and an irreplaceable element of our socialist society and development.

The brotherhood and solidarity of our peoples and nationalities, of our workers class and all our working people is strengthening more and more, accompanied by an essential consideration and respect for all our peoples and nationalities, Hodza said. With full respect for all the differences in our community and the peculiar traits of the republics and provinces, the awareness of our linkage in fate also grows and strengthens.

The brotherhood and unity and full equality have become part of the being of all our peoples and nationalities. This, Hodza pointed out, is an achievement which we must guard as the apple of our eye, as Comrade Tito said several times. We shall never allow anybody in any way to violate this dear, great and irreplaceable value without which we would not be what we are. With full revolutionary fervor, we have been and shall always be against any aspect of nationalism.

Hodza then said that hundreds of industrial and other projects have been constructed in Kosovo along with almost completely new towns and villages. Although Kosovo still lags in many ways, it no longer is a province of backwardness, stagnation and poverty, isolated from modern social trends. Kosovo is in the mainstream of social movements and is in full swing in work and construction.

I wish to stress, Hodza said, that we have never closed our eyes to problems arising from development and from our unfortunately negative legacy. There are many problems, but what is essential is our determination and will to solve them.

Anyhow, in the past we had to struggle against much bigger tasks and difficulties and successfully overcame them, and I am confinced that we shall equally solve the present ones, Fadil Hodza said among other things at the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the forming of the First Kosovo-Methoija Shock Brigade.

TANJUG REPORTS 28-29 JUNE ACTIVITIES OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

28 June Central Committee Session

LD291146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0836 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee Today examined topical ideopolitical questions concerning the acquisition, distribution and allocation of income and funds for personal incomes. The introductory report on this topic was delivered by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Within the framework of the second point on the agenda, proposals for a number of changes in the complement of the Central Committee and Presidium of the LCY Central Committee were reviewed.

The sixth working conference of members of the highest-ranking leadership of Yugoslav communists was opened by Branko Mikulio, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee. After adoption of the Agenda, put forward by Mikulio on behalf of the Presidium, the working presidium of the session was elected, to which, in addition to Branko Mikulio, Mahmut Bakali, Dusan Dragosavac and Mika Spiluak were elected.

Members of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions took part in the work of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee, in addition to members of the statutory and supervisory commissions of the LCY, in accordance with the established practice.

In the sphere of income, we are constantly confronted with a contradiction, Miladin Korac emphasized. At these similar kinds of meetings and in the documents which we adopt we constantly call for stabilization of our economic trends, prevention of inflation and the reduction of the dependence of our economic organizations on the banks, and at the same time we maintain the National Bank's issuing mechanism, by means of which inflation is perpetuated and the economy's dependence on the banks is increased.

In practice it will not be possible to insure the stabilization of economic trends or the reduction of the economy's dependence on the banks until we replace this old issuing mechanism with a new one, and until then, our orientations on this will remain merely wishes, fairy tales or words on paper.

Better results in the application of the principles of distribution according to work are being achieved in those areas in which most progress has been made in the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations and where the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces have adapted their work content and method to work in the institutions of the socialist self-management system. This was said by Nikola Stojanovic in his report. Deviations are less present here and when problems do arise--whether caused by phenomena of an objective or subjective nature--workers' initiative is more present, and the problems are considered more completely and earlier and are resolved more efficiently. This situation also influences the method and forms of struggle of the working class for the realization of its constitutional position. That is why it is not in the least coincidental that, for example, in self-management interest communities, banks, transport organizations, work communities, in some activities outside material production and in the services of sociopolitical communities and organizations, the further one is from the self-management organized production worker, spending is more liberal, management is worse and the principles of distribution according to work are deviated from to a greater extent. This is primarily a consequence of the fact that in these spheres we have developed self-management socioeconomic relations to a lesser extent than is the case in material production and because the delegate system has not yet become the true form of decision making by the working class to the allocation and spending of income.

It is high time that we assess the possible ideopolitical implications of the situation in which administrative control in socioeconomic relations is strengthening increasingly, in which the self-management transformation of the banks is taking place only slowly, the free exchange of labor is not functioning to the necessary extent, unjustifiably large differences exist in economic position between individual production branches and groupings, the material base of associated labor is weakening, tendencies toward the nonself-management concentration of resources are strengthening, the position of workers in adopting investment decisions is unsatisfactory, the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy is falling and process of self-management pooling of labor and resources is developing only slowly.

Mika Spiljak stressed that the most creative cadres in this society took part in the adoption and explanation of the Law on Associated Labor and they were shown to be exceptional, bearing in mind the complexity of the work. However, when it was a question of the practical application of the provisions in the Law on Associated Labor, when concrete resolutions and replies had to be sought in practice for numerous general standpoints, which is sometimes the most difficult part, then--at least so it seems to us in the trade unions--numerous cadres and organizations withdrew and left the brunt of the work to the trade union.

The trade unions must do the work and they, primarily, must bear the responsibility for the realization of the Law on Associated Labor, but if they have to do it alone, we will not get the results which this society rightly expects of the new system.

Following the application of the Law on Associated Labor for a few years, two methods of distribution of personal incomes were formed in practice, one for production workers and a second for joint services, or the whole superstructure of social activities. Enormous material, social and political harm is being caused as a result of this, since some kind of criterion or norm exists for production, but as a rule we have no kind of criteria for the whole of the superstructure and the joint services.

This is one of the significant reasons for work stoppages today. If we look analytically at this, we see that the majority of reasons consist in the fact that production workers are "checked," whereas the superstructure is beyond this.

Spiljak proposed that the plenum adopt the stand that the two methods of distribution of personal income--one for production workers, whose work is measured, and another for the superstructure, sociopolitical organizations and the whole structure--are untenable, and that, secondly, all leading cadres should call for the introduction of measuring of work and tasks in their institutions for the organizations which they run. With such a standpoint, and the support of cadres in every environment, the trade unions would be obliged to take on responsibility for finding concrete resolutions and criteria.

The fact that the prices of 60 percent of products are determined by state organs, from the municipality to the federation, is sufficient to demonstrate the state's influence on acquiring income in organizations of associated labor as well as on their material position, said Djubisa Vagner.

All this leads to a situation in a number of organizations of associated labor where, despite positive results in increasing production, increased labor productivity and improvement in business activity, no strengthening of the material position is achieved.

Differences in the position of branches and groupings which are not a result of better work and greater productivity, but rather of technical equipment, economic policy, and economic, natural and other advantages, are unjustifiably large, said Janez Barbaric. As a result of this we also find large unjustifiable differences in the socioeconomic position of workers and these are also a direct cause of many anomalies in acquiring and distributing income and personal incomes. Practice demonstrates that the policy of distribution in each individual organization depends, above all, not on the results of work, but on the level of income, regardless of how it is acquired.

Average results show, he said, that the difference in income per worker in various branches is the ratio of 1:6, in accumulation per worker it is 1:180 and in personal incomes and joint expenditure it is 1:2.68, 1:2.24 in personal incomes paid out and 1:6.84 in joint expenditure. In nonaccumulative branches the level of amounts per worker set aside monthly for the joint expenditure funds is greater than the average personal income in branches with low accumulative capability, where more than 300,000 workers are employed. The resources per worker spent through joint expenditure on housing are in a ratio of 1:14, and so forth. As a result of all this, only last year in the area of Serbia proper, nearly 300,000 workers in industry did not receive an allowance for their annual holiday, and about 100,000 workers did not receive expenses for a hot meal.

Speaking about the Yugoslav banking system, Ivo Perisin concluded that it is characterized by an almost Draconian exploitation on which credit relations grow. It is not only a question of the interest rate which, in relation to its very expanded credit base, is too high and as such is a significant factor in redistribution, but also of the process of autonomous creation of deposits, changes ownership relations and has a very strong influence on the formation of accumulation, at the expense of the organization of associated labor.

Today's level of development of the economy and its production ability, technical equipment and cadre basis demand association in the most various ways on the basis of pooling labor and resources. On the basis of this, the cohesion of Yugoslav society and national equality will also strengthen, said Kiro Gligorov.

This, however, is proceeding very slowly. The whole climate in industry and in the market, in conditions of current instability, are not favorable to pooling, for it presupposes more stable relations and conditions for pooling which can be recognized more easily and expressed in prices, expected incomes and joint investments which are not subject to the changes and uncertainties, of which there are many today.

Dusan Alimpic underlined the fact that if material and balance links are incorporated into the development plan itself and if joint income and the bases for distributing joint income are planned, associated labor will be able to take upon itself more quickly the role of determining prices, which will enable it in fact to realize the equations in which the income of every participant in such a chain of links will depend on the contribution made by each of these subjects to the joint product, essentially the social product.

Alimpic's assessment is that today we have few such self-management agreements, in part because we adopted this medium-term development plan before self-management agreements were signed. The consequence of this is that today we note that in the majority of sectors in production contradictory interests are sharply expressed, precisely because both the plans and the development programs are in mutual conflict, instead of being in mutual harmony and complementary relations. Hence, despite the constant political actions on developing income-based relations and creating joint income through pooling of labor and resources, there are very few such links, or they are "on shaky legs" and fall apart in the first attack by a partial interest or conflict.

The current situation in acquring, disposing of and distributing income places workers in the position of deciding only on that part of income which is left to the basic organization of associated labor, said Mustafa Pljakic. To a great extent this position depends on factors outside the basic organization, as well as on the organization and branch in which it works. This happens primarily because sociopolitical communities have a strong influence on both the conditions of acquring and disposing of income.

Such a situation in broader dimensions creates a climate in which principles and orientations are written into self-management and other documents, whereas in practice these orientations are contradicted. Such cases are present particularly in organizations which have monopoly positions, in relations between production and transport, as well as in banks, Pljakic stressed.

Pavle Gazi underlined the fact that meaningful work on the part of basic organizations of the LCY is of particular significance in the realization of the tasks of the construction of socialist self-management, and particularly in the sphere of income and of income-based relations.

The essential conditions have been created for communists and for the basic organizations to act more directly and effeciently as an internal ideopolitical motive force and as an active subject in resolving all essential questions from the life and work of working people in basis organizations of associated labor. There is not a single question from the sphere of self-management and economic activity about which the League of Communists basic organization should not concern itself and be involved. Now, however, he went on, the question is often raised about the method in which the League of Communists basic organization should deal with the problems of self-management, economic activity, income, development policy, the adoption of plans and so forth, and about how it should influence the content of decisions and the creation of a total policy in the conditions of the involved system of self-management.

Vinko Hafner spoke about distribution according to work and leveling-down, stressing that the most commor interpretation of the concept of leveling-down is the narrowing of the gap between the lowest and highest personal income within an organization of associated labor, or the narrowing of the gap between the average personal income of individual categories of workers. It is a mistake for the presentation of the gap between the personal incomes of categories of workers to be used most often as the main, and sometimes the sole, proof of leveling-down and the harm it creates, Hafner stressed. This points to the deeply mistaken conclusion that production workers as a whole are unjustifiably highly rewarded and privileged in comparison with skilled or intellectual workers. Real distribution of personal income indicates something quite contrary, that leveling-down is nevertheless least expressed among production workers. In the main, they are rewarded according to the individual work rate and they achieve a correspondingly high individual labor productivity. Research shows that precisely these workers use their working time on average about one third better, while their personal incomes are only one tenth higher, than those of workers in the same category who do not work according to a rate. Production workers today are predominantly rewarded according to work and their work is more undervalued than overvalued, particularly when one bears in mind that it is difficult work and offers little satisfaction.

In contrast to this, skilled and intellectual workers, who are concentrated mailnly in joint services and social activities, are predominantly rewarded according to flat-rate and nonincentive bases. That is why the differences in personal incomes between these workers in the same occupation are very few, whereas there are differences in their real work contribution, or creativity, which are incomparably greater than the differences between production workers. From this we get the clear conclusion that the most major and socially the most harmful leveling-down does not take place in the rewarding of production workers or in the reduction of the gap between the personal incomes of physical and intellectual workers, but in the remuneration of all kinds of skilled and administrative workers in the whole of economic and social management. This does not mean that their personal incomes are high in an absolute sense but that in comparison with the incomes of production workers they are earned rather easily. The ultimate confirmation of this is best given by the fact that there is a noticeable drain of cadres leaving production for administration.

Now, Hafner said, the question can justifiably be put: Why are many clearly defined social aims in the sphere of acquiring and distributing income being realized so slowly, and why are some weaknesses being kept so alive?

One of the basic causes is undoubtedly in the existing social structure in the real distribution of social power within the most significant social factors, starting from the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, to the self-mangement organs and delegate assemblies. As a rule, they are dominated--both numerically and in influence--by representatives of those social and workers sections of society whose acquired social position means that they are objectively less interested in the transformation of social relations and distribution according to work.

Stefan Korosec spoke about the need to promote and develop the information system as a condition for adopting decisions of better quality. Experiences of organized discussion demonstrate, he said, that well-prepared activity which is organized as a front causes greater efficiency in the Leage of Communists. However, information must be prepared on the basis of the interests and needs of working people in basic organizations of associated labor, and in practice this is sometimes lacking. Facts which have been prepared often reflect conditions and relations which have been overtaken. The causes of rigidity in this sphere are similar to those which reproduce the remains of old sociopolitical relations.

The economic position of production and trade organizations is different, especially those in the sphere of wholesale and foreign trade, which are usually also in a privileged position in relation to the producers whose goods they are placing. Hence also the insufficient readiness to abandon positions achieved, and buying-selling relations, a behavior and mentality which is still dominant in the current links between production and trade. Structures outside the directly interested organizations of associated labor still influence relations between trade and production to a great extent, as well as disordered relations in the market, growing inflation and unstable general conditions of economic activity, which are not favorable to the setting-up of more lasting relations between business cooperation and the community in acquiring income and bearing the risk. Phenomena of monopolism, isolationism of the market and autarchy not only hold back the income-based linking of production and trade in the broader Yugoslav sphere, but represent a kind of resistance in the whole of self-management social development. Communists must decisively break all resistance to the income-based linking of production and the trade sphere, caused by technobureaucratic groups and individuals strugging feverishly for their monopoly positions.

Much reference is made, Rade Geleb said, to the data according to which between 6 and 10 percent of income is acquired on the basis of the jointly achieved income. A more thorough analysis would show what this amounts to in the qualitative sense. We think that it is more significant that the idea of togetherness of the basic organizations, expressed through joint product and joint income, is more and more taking root among the workers. Workers are becoming aware of the fact that the old entrepreneur-profiteering relations are not really in their interest and that a change in the character of socioedonomic relations between organizations of associated labor is imperative.

The main thing to be said, Pero Cukon stressed, is that the initiative aimed at implementing the fundamental provisions of the Law on Associated Labor continues to exist and that self-managing social relations are developing.

Milija Kovacevic pointed out certain circumstances which have a decisive effect on and hinder acquisition of income in the Province of Kosovo. This is the underemployment of the employable section of the population. Employment in the social sector now amounts to about 10 percent of the total population, which is 30 percent as compared with the average for the whole country or about 50 percent as compared with the average rate of employment in the three underdeveloped republics. This fact will suffice to indicate the low extent of the total income created in the economy of the province.

The reduced capacity for the acquisition of income is caused by the existing structure of the economy in the province. This is, in essence, still a "beginner's" economy and basically an initial economy which started to develop with a delay of almost 15 years after the war, unlike the economies in the country as a whole and in the other republics, which started their accelerated economic development immediately after the war. This is an economy which, especially as regards industry, is based on the production of raw materials, then on the production of energy, with the addition of the textile industry.

The economy, as is well known, has constantly been under pressure from depressed prices and under the control of the state, whose basic purpose has been to ease the position of the processing industry in the country and contribute to exports. Of particular service in this respect have been nonferrous metals, nonmetals, timber and, at one time, even cattle. Consequently, the workers employed in the structure of the economy which prevails in the province not only are unable to acquire the same income for the same work, but cannot even create income, even on the supposition that they have the appropriate productivity of work.

The trends reflected in the growing deepening of differences clearly show that society, or in other words its responsible organs, has so far not been successful in its efforts to solve the problem of the economic development of the province and raise it to a tolerable level and quality, which poses the question of whether this is tolerable and bearable to our socialist society. This is linked with the attitude of the whole to one of its parts. The question which simply poses itself is what kind of man can be formed as self-manager in such an economic situation, Kovacevic said. This is in fact an ideological and political aspect and at the same time also the negative substance of the slow and impeded economic trends and the total economic development of the province hitherto.

Material inequality which continues to grow between the parts of a broader socialist community in time becomes the cause of suspicion and dissatisfaction. Such inequality, viewed in its essence for a longer period of time, joins together and unites less and less and does not create relations characterized by true equality. In this respect this lagging behind by the province is in its essence above all a Yugoslav and a sociopolitical problem, Kovacevic stressed.

We cannot yet be satisfied with what we have achieved, by which I primarily mean the realization of the provisions of the Law on Associated Labor, Mirko Vidakovic said. It is true that we have many discussions and taken numerous actions, but all this was done with quite a lot of verbalism and the results achieved cannot satisfy us, above all with respect to income-based relations. It is the duty of all of us to answer the question about why this should be so. In various fields of economic activity we reached a series of agreements, voted for them and signed them, but now when they should be carried out there are disagreements and their provisions are not being fully implemented. It is very difficult to give a quick and accurate answer to why this is so. Much work probably remains to be done to research all this and one cannot lightly pass judgment and lightly condemn any participants for failing to carry out agreements which they accepted and signed.

At a time when there is a great degree of dependence on the external factors, when we have numerous administrative measures and when we have a high rate of inflation and also economic instability, it isdifficult to find objective criteria for the distribution of the jointly achieved income and we are consequently trying, by means of internal prices, to introduce cost principles, which leads to the outflow of income and the outcome of which is either a break in the income chain or the development of a conflict situation between participants, which is then not settled through economic agreement-seeking but through political pressure, Mirko Vidakovic said. We keep noting that administration is growing, that it should be stopped from growing, Vidakovic went on, but we are successful in this. Why not agree on this too and be consistent not only in stopping administration's growth but even reversing it? This calls for a great effort, but through a joint action of all our working people we could easily achieve this.

The acquisition of income in individual parts of associated labor on the principle of the free exchange of labor is not only an exceptionally important ideopolitical question, but is also a class question, Stanko Lepej said. The present situation in this sphere is not adequate to the degree of knowledge and to the solutions within the framework of the system, and does not objectively suit either the workers in material production or those who work in social activities and joint services. We must no longer tolerate such a state of affairs which objectively is leading to a confrontation between the two parts of associated labor as a whole and thus is creating the conditions for the reproduction of budget relations, which then becomes the main obstacle to the consolidation of the workers' position in the composite organizations of associated labor.

In the League of Communists of Slovenia, Lepej said, we have examined the major ideo-political problems which are emerging in the expert services of the interest communities. These problems manifest themselves in the manner in which income is acquired, in the inadequate system of remuneration, in the carrying out of work which is not within the sphere of these services, in the large number of workers in these services, and so forth. Owing to this these services are gradually becoming the decisive factor in the settling of relations inside the interest communities and at the same time are becoming some kind of parallel state organs. We are aware of the fact that if we wish to change the self-managing position of users and producers in the interest community as a specific form of self-managing socioeconomic relations realized on the principle of self-managing agreement-seeking and consultations, we must change the position of the expert services and the substance of their work. Consequently, we have started preparing a concrete program of action which will enable communists in all environments to start activities which will lead to a change in the state of affairs in this sphere.

In some environments distribution according to the work done is not viewed as an integral and inalienable part of self-managing relations. Thus it is not an infrequent phenomenon that self-managing relations are considered and treated in a special way and separately, independently of the acquisition and distribution of income and distribution of funds needed for personal incomes, said Emin Dobardzic.

This means that it is not yet understood, or that it is still insufficiently understood, that self-managing relations and distribution according to the results of work cannot be set aside from each other and dealt with separately, because they constitute an inseparable whole which unites the motive and the goal of the further development and promotion of socioeconomic relations and the workers' decisionmaking on the conditions and results of their work, Dobardzic stressed.

I think it is necessary for us to master to a greater extent a phenomenon which is in evidence every day nowadays, whereby many of us have two frames of mind, Janko Smole said: one frame of mind when an investment project is being conceived and when such an investment project has to be vested with authority and gain access to the banks and receive the necessary credits and the other frame of mind when later on the very justified conclusion is drawn that the new socioeconomic relations cannot be built on such projects.

After a very exhaustive and detailed discussion the members of the LCY Central Committee decided that the commission for the conclusions should prepare the proposed text of the conclusions on the basis of today's report, the discussion held and the written observation received by it. At its next session, called for 16 July, the Central Committee will adopt the conclusions on topical ideopolitical questions of the acquisition and distribution of income and of the funds for personal incomes and on the tasks of the communists and other socialist self-managing forces in this respect. The session of the LCY Central Committee due to be held on 16 July, the same as today's session, will be attended also by members of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

After this the Central Committee verified the changes in its composition and elected new members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Dragosavac-LCY Leaders 29 June Discussion

LD291750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

["Meeting at LCY Central Committee Presidium"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The basic theme of today's meeting between Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the secretaries of the republican and provincial League of Communists central committee and provincial committee presidia was the activity by communists in implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on promoting collective work and responsibility, conclusions which were adopted on the basis of the discussion at the third session of the LCY Central Committee. The executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part in the discussion. This was primarily a working discussion and emphasis was placed on the need to intensify social action in order to insure a transfer to the collective method of work and decisionmaking in all League of Communists organizations in the republics and provinces, as well as in the federation, before the end of the current mandate. The latest date, Dusan Dragosavac said, should be 1 year before the 12th LCY Congress. In this way, he stressed, we will insure that we come to the congress more prepared, with certain experiences in collective work and at the same time we will avoid the situation in which the congress would have to discuss these questions in a principled way. Until now, it has not been rare for particular attention to be devoted to the election of people in "leading" positions during the nominations and elections and less attention has been devoted to the quality of the composition of the leaderships. The collective way of working, Dragosavac emphasized, must start precisely from the more attentive election of all self-management, executive-political and other organs and leaderships.

In today's discussion, particular emphasis was placed on the need to synchronize these activities in the republics and provinces. There is no need to carry out this kind of significant social work in a rash manner since there would be the danger of seeing everything in terms of the length of the mandate, although this is indeed a significant question. It is essential, it was said, to insure within a certain period the conditions for the strengthening of collective work and of collective, but also personal, responsibility. All of this activity, of course, should not be at the expense of implementing other and more serious current tasks. On the contrary, the collective way of working should also contribute to resolving them more successfully. In connection with this, it was emphasized today that we should not wait for the formal adoption of conclusions from the last session of the LCY Central Committee, which discussed the problems of the acquisition and disposal of income and the distribution of resources for personal incomes. The introductory report and discussion offer a solid basis for undertaking specific measures and critically examining our practice up to now. We must analyze why some very important social agreements have not been adopted and why those which have been adopted have not been sufficiently implemented. Also important is the question of bringing investments within realistic limits, as well as problems in housing policy. We also need to examine the work of trade representative offices abroad, some negative phenomena in the market and so forth.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION PLANS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU291543 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and leadership is a component part of the further development of the delegate system, it was stated at the session of the Commission for Constitutional Questions of Yugoslavia's Assembly.

The commission's work program stipulates that an initiative for opening the procedure to amend the constitution will be submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly by the end of this year.

ZAGREB RADIO DISCUSSES DELEGATE SYSTEM, VOJVODINA POWERPLANT VETO

LD011745 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Sonja Badel commentary]

[Text] On 27 June the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly was not able to adopt the law on the temporary ban on the construction of new powerplants and heating plants with liquid fuel as proposed by the Federal Executive Council to be adopted in urgent procedure, because the delegates from Vojvodina demanded a special procedure and a postponement of the adoption of the law. This caused a stormy debate and raised some questions of the work, behavior and responsibilities of delegates. Here is Sonja Badel:

The delegates from Vojvodina made use of their constitutional rights and demanded a special procedure because they believed that in this case the Federal Executive Council had, in an administrative way, endangered the vital interests of the province--that is, of a federal unit--and that in society and in the economy disruptions of the kind which represent a state of emergency--that is, the right and obligation of the Federal Executive Council to take emergency measures--had not arisen. Both those who were in favor of the adoption of the law as well as those who were against it presented many arguments about the way one should behave in a situation in which oil is daily becoming more and more expensive, and which represents a serious problem for the economy and for society as a whole.

In the renewed debate on the entire problem and in the coordination of attitudes in the Federal Executive Council, together with the republican and provincial executive councils--which, in line with the latest action and decision of the Federal Chamber, should be completed by 10 July--a joint solution is bound to be arrived at. However, everything that has been said in connection with this law and with the demand for special procedure has raised many questions. For instance, what is our actual attitude toward the multitude of self-managing interests? Verbally, all of us are in favor of the need to present different interests and to coordinate them in a democratic way. When this arises, this democratic mood often fails, as if we were afraid to make use even of such constitutional possibilities as the special procedure, which is what is at stake in this case, for the protection of individual interests.

In assessing their work, the delegates have said on a number of occasions that a joint decision is more often arrived at out of a sense of responsibility and awareness that a solution must be found than on the basis of the delegates' orientation founded on clear arguments. We do sometimes need such a unity, too, but it is clear that the delegate system can demonstrate all its advantages and insure real unity of the Yugoslav community only if all self-managing interests are discussed equitably and substantiated by arguments. This is certainly the best way to arrive at a joint decision. In the functioning of the delegate system too, all its rich possibilities should in fact be made use of for the real democratic presentation and coordination of interests. The action of the delegates from Vojvodina,which has evidently caused surprise and confusion in some, heralds, let us hope, an increasingly better practice of open talks, real knowledge of the problems, difficulties and needs of the individual republics and provinces and the practice of adopting decisions in a self-managing manner.